



EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 7.

MILWAUKEE, JULY, 1893.

\$1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

THE EDW. P. ALLIS COMPANY,

✧ Mill Builders and Mill Furnishers, ✧

RELIANCE WORKS.

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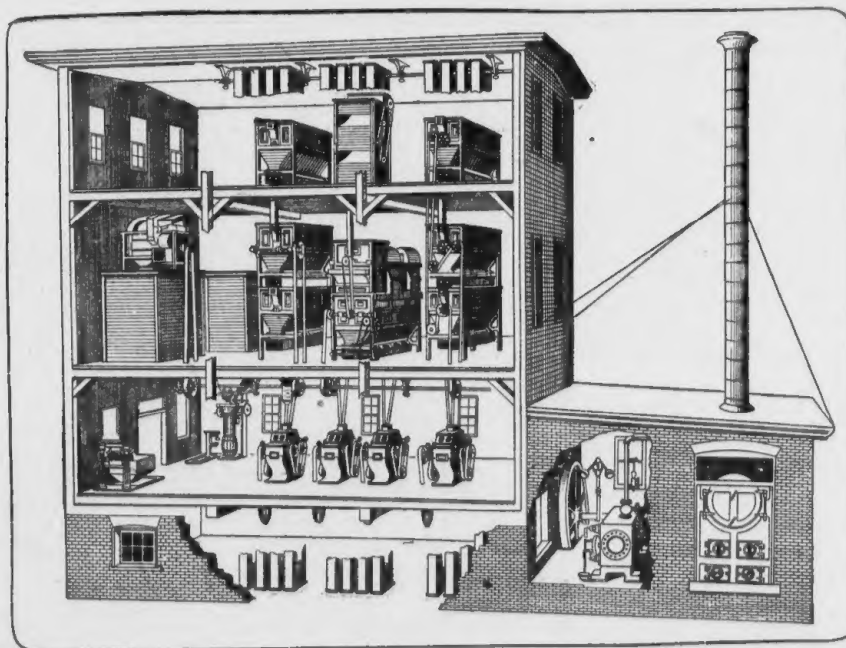
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Complete Flour Mill Outfits of any Capacity,

WITH OR WITHOUT MOTIVE POWER.

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Wheat Cleaners,
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WE CAN FURNISH ANYTHING YOU NEED IN THIS LINE AT THE
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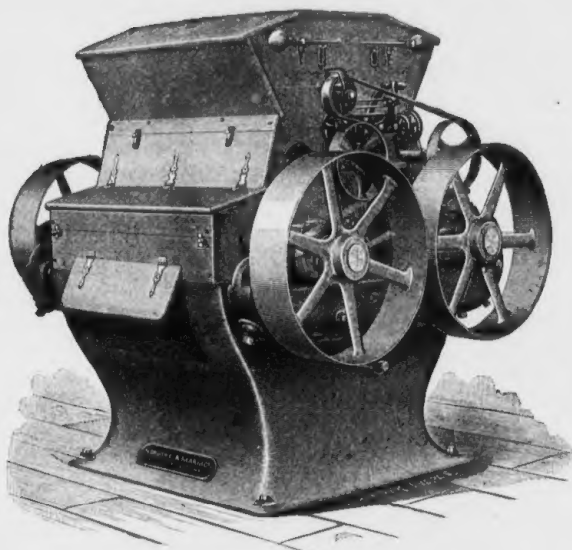
Send for Our 136 page Pocket Price List, which is Very Complete and Handy.

ALSO

OUR HAND BOOK "SMALL MODERN MILLS," CONTAINING ILLUSTRATIONS
AND DESCRIPTIONS OF MILLS FROM 25 to 100 BBLs. CAPACITY.

FLOURING AND CORN MILLING PLANTS

Contracts solicited for outfits of any desired capacity. Write us, stating your requirements, and we will submit estimates, plans and close prices.

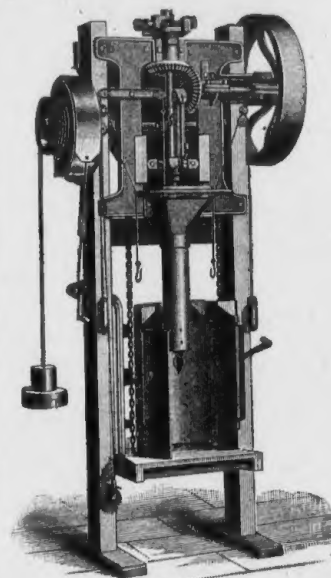


OUR TEN INCH FOUR ROLLER MILL.
The Heaviest and Most Rigid Roll Made.

NO PRUDENT BUYER

Will place his order for Roller Mills, Scalpers, Dressers, Purifiers, Bran Dusters, Degerminators, Roller Corn Mills, or other special machinery for Flour Mills, Fine Corn Goods Plants, Starch and Rice Mills and Grain Elevators before examining our goods and obtaining our prices.

Write for new price lists and other printed matter.



Our Bran Packer guaranteed to pack Bran in same space required by an equal weight of hard packed flour.

NORDYKE & MARMON CO.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

EXPORTING MILLERS

Send for copy of the New Edition of the

Riverside . . . Cable Code

More copies of this work are in actual use to-day than of all other Flour Cable Codes combined.

PRICE OF SINGLE COPY, \$3.00

A proper discount will be made to parties ordering one dozen or more.



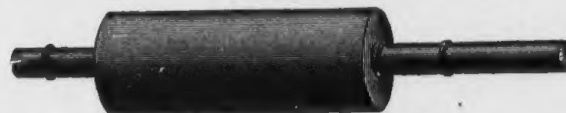
ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

Riverside Printing Company,
MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.

Send for circular, giving scope of the work and names of many prominent firms using it, in America and Foreign Countries.

FARREL FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY, ANSONIA, CONN.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated



ANSONIA * ROLLS

FOR USE IN ROLLER MILLS.

The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these Rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

• • These Rolls are now used in all Leading Flouring Mills. • •

CHILLED ROLLS FOR PAPER MILLS A SPECIALTY.

MILL PICKS

I am one of The Oldest and the Most Extensive Mill Pick Maker in the United States.

— 36 YEARS EXPERIENCE. —

I keep on hand a large stock of new Picks of all sizes.

OLD PICKS DRESSED AND RETURNED PROMPTLY

New Picks will be sent to all parts of the country on trial, and if not first-class, return them at my expense.

— AN OFFER —

To any miller who has never had any of my work I will dress Six Picks Free of charge.

Write for prices and other information. Ship Picks to the Old, Reliable Mill Pick Maker,

W. S. CASTERLIN,
Luxerne, Luzerne Co., Pa.

ROPP'S CALCULATOR

[Revised Edition for 1890.]



This book with its numerous tables, short cuts in figures, etc., is simply invaluable to Millers, Grain Dealers, Farmers and Business men generally. Prices, post-paid, as follows: No. 1, Bound in waterproof leatherette, 50 cents. No. 2, Fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate and account book, 75 cents. No. 3, American Russia or Morocco, with pocket, slate and RENEWABLE account book, \$1.00. Address, **UNITED STATES MILLER,** MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

THE UNITED STATES Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 7.

MILWAUKEE, JULY, 1893.

\$1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

THE VILTER MFG. CO.'S WORKS.

WE present to our readers in this issue a very fine illustration of the new plant of the Vilter Mfg. Co. (formerly the Weisel & Vilter Mfg. Co.) at Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of Corliss engines, refrigerating and ice making machinery and complete outfits for brewers and bottlers.

The business was established over 25 years ago, in 1867 by Mr. Peter Weisel in a small shop on Broadway. A lot was purchased on Chicago Street, several years later, and a somewhat larger shop was built; the

1888, new officers were elected, Mr. Peter Weisel as Pres., Mr. Albert Wallber, V. P., and Mr. Wm. O. Vilter, Secy. and Treas. A few years thereafter Mr. Weisel sold his interest in the company and new officers were elected: Theo. O. Vilter, Pres. and Supt.; Albert Wallber, V. P.; and Wm. O. Vilter, Secy. and Treas., and these gentlemen have held their respective positions since.

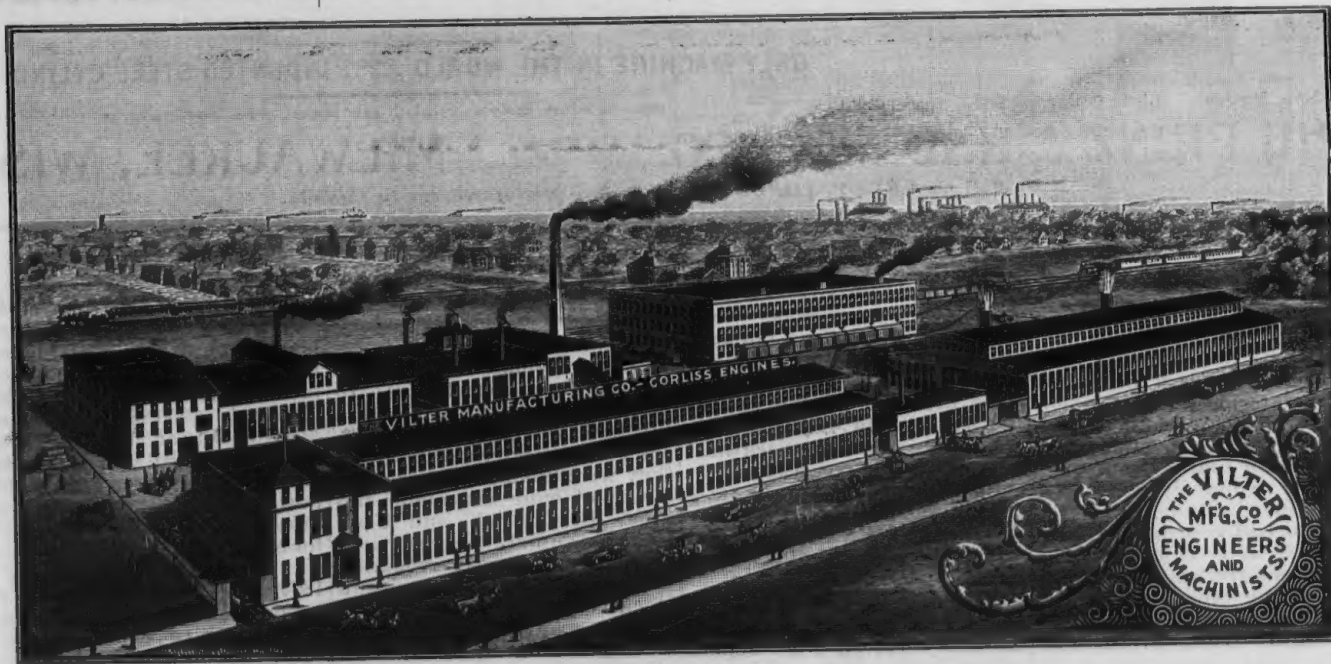
In October, 1892, the entire plant of this company was destroyed in the great conflagration which swept away 17 blocks in the vicinity of the

it, although at a large cost. Arrangements were at once made to grade the property and building operations begun and in less than four months time after the date of the fire, the new buildings were up and in full operation and are now running day and night continuously, although the capacity over the old works is more than double.

The main building, which is used as the machine shop, is 305 feet in length and 80 feet in width, and two stories high; adjoining this is the two story office building 40 x 60 feet; run-

in. The electric crane has a capacity of 30,000 lbs., and runs the entire length of the building. Side tracks run directly into the main shops and pipe shop and cars are readily loaded or unloaded. The property has a frontage of 1140 feet.

Anyone interested in refrigerating or ice making machinery and Corliss engines, etc., will do well to inspect the works of this company and see what magnificent equipment and facilities they have for turning out work. The company's manufactures are in



size of this was increased by additions from time to time and in 1879 when Mr. Ernst Vilter associated himself with Mr. Weisel another extension was made. The business was then run under the firm name of Weisel & Vilter.

In 1886 a corporation was formed under the name of The Weisel & Vilter Mfg. Co. and extensive improvements both in buildings and machinery was made. The officers of the corporation at that time were, Peter Weisel, President; Ernst Vilter, V. P. and Treas.; and Wm. G. Vilter, Secy. After the death of Mr. Ernst Vilter in

company's works. Immediate arrangements were made by The Vilter Mfg. Co., whose name was changed to this in March last, to take up work on contracts that had been taken before the fire and work was begun at seven different places.

Meanwhile the company was not idle in looking for a new site and found such in the shape of a tract of land of 6½ acres located on the Madison Division of the C. & N. W. Ry., fronting on Clinton Street, between Becher Street and Lincoln Avenue.

The Company at once negotiated for the site and secured

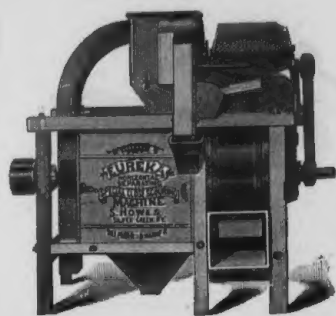
ning parallel with these buildings are the store rooms, 60 x 60 feet, three stories high; adjoining which is the pipe shop, 60 x 130 feet, 1½ stories high; next to this is the blacksmith shop 40 x 60 feet, 1½ stories high and then the engine and dynamo house and boiler house 40 x 40 feet.

All of the buildings are well lighted and at night the electric lighting, both arc and incandescent, make it as light as day. The main shops are equipped with the latest improved tools and the smallest piece of work as well as the largest can be turned out there-

operation in all parts of the world. Many of the largest flouring mills in the northwest have this company's engines in operation.

THE Bradford Mill Co., of Cincinnati, O. made an assignment, June 22, to Lewis N. Gatch, in trust for the benefit of its creditors. It is claimed the affairs of the Company are in a fair condition and the indications are that its creditors will ultimately be paid in full. Inability to secure further accommodation and extension on existing paper precipitated the assignment.

THE EUREKA GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY



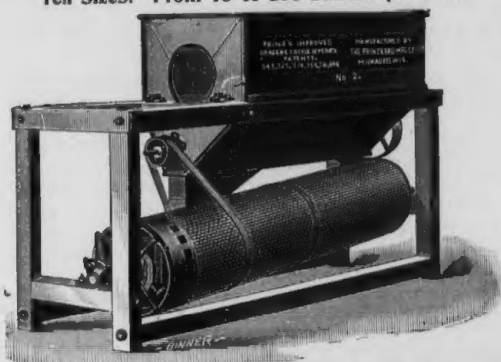
Stands admittedly at the head of all machines built for a similar purpose.

And WHY?

BECAUSE correct principles were embodied in them and correctly applying these principles, using the best materials and high grade labor, enabling us to build the best machines, and by fair dealings have built up the largest works of its kind in the World, shipping them to every part of the Globe where wheat is grown, and our annual sales exceed those of all others, and each year showing an increase over the one previous, affords indubitable evidence that the principles upon which the Eureka is built and operates, are in the broadest possible sense correct.

S. HOWES, Sole Builder, SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Ten Sizes. From 15 to 230 Bushels per hour.



Slow Motion. Little Power. Small Space.

RECOMMEND THEM AS THE BEST

WASHBURN, CROSBY CO., Merchant Millers.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 4th, 1893.

THE PRINZ & RAU MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

In answer to your inquiry regarding the Prinz Cockle Separator would say: We have had 14 of your No. 5 machines in use in Washburn Mill "A" for the past three years, and can fully recommend them as being the best all round cockle separators we have ever used.

Yours Very Truly,

JAMES McDANIEL.

THE PRINZ COCKLE MACHINES

Are guaranteed to take out all Cockle, Garlic and similar seeds without wasting wheat.

ONLY MACHINE IN THE WORLD WHICH HAS AN INDENTED STEEL CYLINDER

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF REDUCED PRICES.

THE PRINZ & RAU MFG. CO., - MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WM. & J. G. GREEY, TORONTO, ONT., Sole Manufacturers in Canada.

* MILWAUKEE BAG COMPANY, *

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON, PAPER AND JUTE FLOUR SACKS. — MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FLOUR TRADE DURING JUNE.

DURING the month of June the flour trade of the United States was comparatively quiet. Orders from all sections were moderate and the declining tendency of the market, combined with the stringency in financial circles, checked business. Millers, who had contracts to provide for, were running their mills regularly, but towards the close of the month there was some slackening in manufacture—mills being overhauled, repaired and cleaned up preparatory to grinding the new crop.

In the eastern states a fairly good export trade was enjoyed early in the month, but toward the close buyers were backward and reduced their bids in sympathy with the general course of trade—in many cases below the views of sellers and cost of production. Local trade in New York and Pennsylvania was only fair, and orders as a rule confined to small quantities.

Reports from Maryland indicated a quiet trade and in Virginia and West Virginia millers state that orders were small, even at the low prices prevailing. In Ohio there was a moderate trade in a general way,

though credited chiefly to local wants, and at a small margin of prices. A few export orders were provided for, but at very low figures. In Michigan trade was slow and millers backward about granting concessions. In Indiana trade was moderate—a reduction in prices slightly increased the local demand, and millers on through lines filled a few export orders.

Reports from Illinois indicated a fair trade. The larger markets received a few export orders, and a little advantage in lake freights encouraged buyers a little. At the interior points, trade was moderate and chiefly local. In view of the crop outlook, millers were not inclined to force sales. In Missouri and Kansas a moderate local trade was reported, but millers slow to accept prices except where wheat stocks could be replenished at satisfactory figures. In Kentucky and Tennessee trade quiet and dull, as usual at this season of the year. In Texas trade was only fair and chiefly at the larger points.

Reports from Iowa and Nebraska indicated a slow and quiet trade in that quarter and

mainly local. In Wisconsin orders were small and millers slow to grant concessions. In Minnesota and the Dakotas a fair trade was enjoyed and millers sold considerable flour, as they were enabled to purchase wheat at more reasonable figures. In Colorado and Utah trade was quiet. On the Pacific Coast trade was moderate with a slight reduction in stocks. Reports from Canada indicate a quiet and rather dull feeling in that quarter, with prices favoring buyers.—Chicago Trade Bulletin.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

THE following from the advance statement of the United States Bureau of Statistics gives the amount and value of the exports of domestic Breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of June, 1893, as compared with that of same month 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley...	480,144	227,263	55,016	29,099
Corn....	4,902,587	2,207,014	3,016,866	1,679,387
Oats....	719,084	280,177	245,408	89,350
Rye....	189,176	121,336	402,525	94,102
Wheat...	9,436,587	7,189,591	9,265,063	8,459,497
Total.	15,487,838	10,008,561	12,787,980	10,630,434

In addition to above, the fol-

lowing were exported during the month of June, 1893: Corn meal, 24,771 bbls., value \$67,661; Oatmeal, 1,350,880 lbs., value \$41,416; Wheat flour, 1,313,329 bbls. value \$5,801,093. The total valuation of breadstuffs exported during the month was \$15,912,751 against \$16,448,977 for same time in 1892. For the six months ending June 30, 1893, the total valuation of exported breadstuffs was \$84,356,414 against \$132,935,807, for same time in 1892.

We are pleased to know that in these times of general business depression there are some who are enjoying a very satisfactory state of affairs in connection with their trade. Mr. J. G. Thomas, general agent for the General Fire Extinguisher Co., has been taking some very extensive orders in Milwaukee and its vicinity. The latest contract secured is with B. A. Kipp & Co., manufacturers of upholstered furniture, who are building two large factories at North Milwaukee, both of which are to be thoroughly equipped with the Grinnell system of fire extinguishers. Mr. Thomas is a "hustler" in his line of trade.

ORGANIZATION OF MILLERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

President—C. B. COLE,	Chester, Ill.
1st Vice-President—A. C. LORING,	Minneapolis, Minn.
2d Vice-President—B. F. ISENBERG,	Huntingdon, Pa.
Treasurer—S. H. SEAMANS,	Milwaukee, Wis.
Secretary—FRANK BARRY,	Milwaukee, Wis.
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.....S. DAKOTA.....	President, H. G. Craft, St. Louis.
*S. H. Seamans, Milwaukee,.....WISCONSIN.....	Secretary, O. A. Cooper, Humboldt.
*Members of Executive Committee.	President, D. H. Harris, Bennett.
	Secretary, A. R. James, Buffalo.
	President, H. F. Shuttleworth, Buffalo.
	Secretary, J. S. Hilyer, London.
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	Secretary, M. H. Davis, Shelby.
	President, L. C. Miles, Akron.
	Secretary, Cyrus Hoffa, Lewisburgh.
	President, L. Levan, Lancaster.
	Secretary, B. H. Kutnewsky, Redfield.
	President, C. A. Lum, Aberdeen.
	Secretary, E. J. Lachman, Neneah.
	President, L. R. Hurd, Milwaukee.

Associations.

"EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY."

THE so-called "Millers Day" at the World's Columbian Exposition proved to be the very farce that everyone expected, and that the milling press predicted,—with the exception of the one flour paper, which managed the affair, and for whose benefit it had been engineered. The result of this attempt to make a showing of representatives of the flour manufacturing industry of America at the Fair, for the purpose of personal aggrandizement and advertising, would prove humiliating, and teach a lesson to anyone else than the bombastic little Editor of the said paper;—to him, however, it was like "water poured on a duck's back." He actually came forth, immediately afterward, loudly quacking over an imaginary attendance of only 250 persons, and published a "partial" list of those present,—comprising less than 200 names (which he and his emissaries had managed to compile, by scurrying about the grounds and recording every one who was supposed to have ever been inside of a flour mill), the large majority of whom happened to be in attendance at the fair and were surprised, when discovered, to learn that a "Miller's Day" was on the tapis. Upon this list of names may be found perhaps fifteen or twenty mill-owners, the majority of whom are avowed enemies of the Millers' National Association, and their chairman, an expelled ex-member of that organization; also a number of correspondents and employees of the paper referred to, who had been "invited" for the occasion, a few flour dealers and commission men, mill machinery manufacturers and their friends, and, indeed, some names appear, whose owners we believe were not present at all. This fear-

fully and wonderfully padded list of "millers" would be amusing were it not pitiful evidence of its maker's weakness.

In its report of the event, the *Northwestern Miller* boastfully calls attention to this list, and asks to have it compared with the attendance of forty or fifty prominent millers, who gathered together for strictly business purposes, in attendance at the Millers' National Convention, on June 7th, at the same time falsely (as the editor is aware) asserting, that the delegates to that convention numbered sixteen, as evidence that this one publication holds greater control over, and has more influence with the millers of the United States than the National organization and all members of the milling press combined. This latest exhibition of approaching paresis would seem to be the acme of the long list of disappointing advertising fakes inflicted by "Willie" on the milling public during the past few years; we await with some interest the result, and hope that the young man with the abnormally developed cranium will lie down for a while.

A great deal of advertising matter had been spread among millers throughout the country, urging them to time their visit to the World's Fair, so as to be present on "Miller's Day," June 29th, 1893. A very "attractive" programme of entertainment was published, which promised a monster gathering of millers in Festival Hall, where a convention would be opened with prayer by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, a paper would be read by Hon. J. Sterling Morton; an address given by Hon. W. D. Washburn, and a "General Discussion" held. Of course, a few, who did not know who had prepared this programme, believed it *bona fide*, and came with anticipations of pleasure. Upon arrival, those credulous people

pointed directly for Festival Hall, at the entrance to which they were confronted with a sign, placed there by the *Northwestern Miller*, announcing that the millers' meeting would be held in one of the small committee rooms in the Administration Building. This was disappointment No. 1. The World's Fair people, when they discovered how small and unimportant the gathering of friends of this favored publication was likely to be, promptly assigned Festival Hall to a more worthy purpose. The "Millers' Convention" was called to order, therefore, in a committee room, the use of which was accorded between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. It was fortunate for the feelings of those present that the room was small, as it saved them the mortification of showing to the world what a "handful" there was present. In Festival Hall this "gathering" would have had the effect of a pint of wheat in a million bushel elevator. Of course the Rev. Talmage was not present, and therefore the meeting opened without prayer or song. This was a second disappointment, but they followed in quick succession, so that the "programme" became a funny feature of the event, and a sense of amusement, arising from the Barnum-like joke which had been perpetrated, mitigated, to some extent, the chagrin of those who had been taken in. Secretary Morton was not there, nor was any paper from his pen forthcoming. W. D. Washburn, C. A. Pillsbury and others, from whom addresses had been promised, were absent and probably never thought of coming. Brief addresses were made by Jno. W. Noble and D. R. McGinnis. The leading feature of the meeting was a lengthy address by a Mr. Davis of Ohio, telling those present how an ideal National Organization ought to be outlined and conducted. We should be sorry to see an affidavit from Mr. Davis to the effect that he conceived the ideas he expressed, and wrote his paper without "outside help." The nicely laid plan, in this connection, was, to have a "General Discussion" follow, which should result in the formation of an association, embracing everything that was good and great in an organization, which every miller would have to join,—then would follow a milling millennium; but, as a final disappointment, nobody would "generally discuss," when open under that head, and all simply sat still, and looked wise and sad. To cap the climax, it was announced that Mr. W. C. Edgar, of the *Northwestern Miller*, (this was about the only advertisement obtained directly) would favor the assembled multitude with

a slice of his wisdom. He arose and announced that as the Committee room had been allotted to this meeting for but two hours, between 2 and 4 o'clock, and as it was now nearly 4, he would advise adjournment, and suggest that every one leave the room as quickly as possible, in order to avoid being "thrown out."—This was considered evidence of some good sense, and adjournment was promptly taken.

"CONVENTION" NOTES.

There were several members of the Millers National Association who ventured to look in upon the meeting, in spite of Mr. Edgar's editorial remark, not long since, that he hoped they would have the good taste not to intrude their unwelcome presence. That they were wanted badly at this time, however, was evidenced by the quick seizure of their names by the voracious compiler of the "list of attendants."

Strange to relate, Millers did not seem to show any violent enthusiasm in the subject of organization. We expected every one would jump at this opportunity to form a genuine National Association.

There were quite a number of ladies and children in attendance—in fact, an unusually large number for a meeting of this nature. Brother Talmage probably, was the drawing card for the ladies and they brought the children along.

When not employed in his favorite occupation of button-holing someone, "Willie" spent considerable time among the ladies and other children, he was attached to a huge cigar most of the time and surrounded himself with a halo of smoke,—much to the discomfort of the fair visitors.

The nomination and election of officers of the "Convention" was one of the neatest exhibition of Ward Caucus methods we have seen for some time.—It was really interesting and showed that a master hand had hold of the strings.

Owing to the general protest which was made against calling this event "Miller's Day," and the warnings given the Committee on Ceremonies, much of "Willie's" hoped-for advertising was prevented, and a forced air of modesty prevailed.

The vaunted "tow-line" could not have suffered a severe strain in pulling along so feeble a punt, and we should think the "Northwestern buzz-saw," if capable of ordinary comprehension, would feel as if it had run against a pretty tough knot—doubtless it will continue to revolve noisily in empty air.

The *Northwestern Miller* gleefully called attention to

the fact that Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, who was reported present at Chicago the day prior to the Millers' National Convention, did not remain during the convention. Mr. Pillsbury paid no attention to "Miller's Day" and by his action has evidently awakened Willie's ire again, as he proceeds to "jump on" and abuse the gentleman in his "editorials" of July 14th.

MICHIGAN STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association was held in the Michigan State Building on the World's Fair Grounds, Jackson Park, Chicago, June 28. The following report of the proceedings is furnished us by the Secretary, Mr. M. A. Reynolds :

The meeting was called to order by the President at 11 o'clock, a. m., with the following named Michigan firms represented :

W. A. Coombs, F. Thoman & Bro., C. G. A. Voigt & Co., Merrill Milling Co., Grosvenor & Co., Albion Milling Co., Darrah Bros. & Co., T. D. French & Son, Eldred Mill Co., Kellogg & Buck, Shelby Mill Co., S. M. Trowbridge, C. B. Chatfield & Co., E. Rutan & Co., O. D. Chapman, Bloomingdale Milling Co., Hannah, Lay & Co., Briggs & Co. In addition to Michigan millers represented there were millers from other States and honorary members of the Association, to the number of twenty or more, present. Also representatives of the *Northwestern Miller*, *American Miller* and *Milling*.

On motion of Mr. Thoman, the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with.

The Secretary then read his report as follows :

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE MICHIGAN STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION, FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1893.

I shall not take your valuable time with any extended report at this time, and will confine myself to such matters of detail as must be considered, and leave the rest for you, giving you first of all the financial statement for the last 6 months.

Balance on hand January 16, 1893..... \$150 40
Honorary memberships..... \$100 00
Annual dues..... 691 00 791 00

Total receipts..... \$941 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

Annual banquet..... \$100 00
Telegraph bill expenses.....
M. C. Palmer, att'y fees..... \$35 00
C. G. A. Voigt, hotel and R. R..... 6 30
C. J. DeRoo, (hotel and R. R.)..... 9 95
W. B. Knickerbocker, (hotel and R. R.)..... 11 10
Geo. W. Jenks, (hotel and R. R.)..... 31 18 93 51
Postage..... 76 48
Printing..... 37 75
Supplies..... 11 60
Telegraph..... 6 65
Traveling expenses, Sec'y..... 4 30
Exchange..... 1 40
Sec'y's salary six months..... 500 00

Total Expenditures..... \$833 40

Balance on hand..... 197 71
Office furniture as per inventory..... 31 70

Total resources of Association..... \$159 41

This leaves us with some less money than at the beginning of the year, but with the usual semi-annual assessment which must be ordered

at this meeting, ample to meet all the demands likely to be made upon us for the balance of the year.

The expense for our second annual banquet was for the first time paid out of the treasury instead of by individual subscriptions, which I think everybody will look upon as the proper way to meet the expense, particularly when it is understood that the amount required to meet the expense was more than provided for by receipts from honorary memberships.

The item of expense in connection with the passage of the telegraph bill I think no one will question, as it simply covers the actual hotel bills and railroad fares of the gentlemen who attended the committee hearings. I think we can congratulate ourselves with having done some excellent legislative work at a cost which is ridiculously low as compared with the results secured. The telegraph bill was a public measure affecting every commercial interest in the State, while the fish chute bill was a measure personal to water power owners only, and the passage of the one and the defeat of the other is something to be proud of when all the circumstances are taken into account, and is a striking example of the value of an organization like ours.

Mill fires in Michigan have been unusually numerous the past six months, there having been no less than 7 since the last week in January. Three of our membership, Newman & Rice, Portland, Thread Flouring Mills Co., Flint, and E. A. Pomeroy & Son, Jonesville, were among the victims. The two former are rebuilding, while the latter will not, and owing to this and to the fact of the Romeo Mill and Elevator Co. having become involved in litigation which has closed their mill for six months and is likely to keep it so for an indefinite time to come, our membership is reduced from 94 at the commencement of the year to 92 at the present time, no new members having joined in the six months.

Owing to the fact that the half-year does not expire until the end of this week, I am unable to give you the usual summary of shipments, prices, etc., based on our weekly reports, as has been the custom in the past, but these figures will be made as soon after the half-year has expired as possible and mailed you with the report of the proceedings of this meeting.

I have not prepared a program for this meeting as has been the custom, thinking it might be a good plan to let the meeting lay out its own work, and do just as little or much as it choose without being hampered with a formal program. Some special things have been suggested to which I will call your attention, and aside from this I have no suggestions to make or recommendations to offer.

On motion of Mr. Merrill, the Secretary's report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The Secretary then read some suggestions that had been made in regard to matters demanding consideration.

The question of taking some steps in regard to improving the quality of Michigan wheat was taken up and strongly advocated by Mr. Voigt, who thought that a stronger flour—something that could successfully compete with spring wheat flours was what was needed and to this end he advocated action on the part of the State Board of Agriculture in the way of experimenting with different varieties of wheat suitable for our soil and climate with a view

to better meeting the wants of millers in the direction of greater strength as well as good color.

Mr. Coombs discouraged the idea, maintaining that the effect of soil and climate on any new variety of wheat that might be introduced would soon impart to it the distinctive qualities which now characterize Michigan wheats, and which he declared was for the particular purposes used equal to anything that could be produced, making flour that could not be surpassed anywhere in the world for color, while at the same time being strong enough for all practical purposes.

Mr. Merrill was inclined to the view Mr. Coombs took of the matter, and Mr. McCann of Tennessee, when called upon to give an opinion, was very certain that Michigan flours were good enough—at least he found them about as hard competition as they run across down in his neck-o'-woods, both in quality and price.

As a result of the discussion, Mr. Voigt moved that the President appoint a committee of three to confer with the State Board of Agriculture, in regard to improving the quality of Michigan wheat.

Mr. Coombs moved to lay the motion on the table which was lost, and Mr. Voigt's motion being put it was carried.

The President therefore named the committee as follows: C. G. A. Voigt, Grand Rapids; F. Thoman, Lansing; and S. S. Heywood, Jackson.

The selling of sacked bran and allowing the customers to return the sacks was discussed at some length, Coldwater and Grand Rapids furnishing most of the talk with some spicy personal explanations, which ended in Mr. Voigt offering the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that it is inexpedient for Michigan millers packing bran in sacks of even weights to allow buyers to return the sacks.

It appeared from some informal discussion which followed the last resolution, that a new abuse of but a year or two's growth was gradually getting a strong hold on the trade in the matter of selling mill feed to be paid for "on arrival."

It was shown that only within a year or so had this way of paying for feed been hinted at by buyers, but that so frequently had the concession been made of late that they were commencing to demand it as a regular thing and that unless speedily checked this would be the only terms of sale in a very brief time. After the matter had been fully canvassed Mr. Voigt offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Michigan millers should hereafter refuse to sell mill feed except for sight draft.

Mr. Thoman offered the fol-

lowing resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That an assessment of once the amount of the annual dues be made upon the membership of this Association as provided in Article V of the By-Laws, to defray expenses for the balance of the year.

On motion of Mr. Trowbridge the meeting adjourned—following which an informal reception and general hand-shaking was indulged in with visiting millers, mill-furnishers, and members of the press.

M. A. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

THE KANSAS STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

ENTERPRISE, KAN., July 5, 1893.

By order of the Executive Committee, and inasmuch as so many of the Kansas millers would be at the millers' meeting set apart by the World's Fair management at Chicago the last week in June, it was thought best to change date, and place of meeting, of this our Twentieth Annual Meeting, to convene at the Carey Hotel, Wichita, Kas., July 18, 1893, at 10 A. M., for one day's session. All millers are especially invited to be present.

Geo. H. HUNTER, President.
C. V. TOPPING, Secretary.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

WE have all seen the patent medicine man who drives into town with his wagon loaded with a special cure for every sort of ailment. He succeeds in gathering around him an audience by means of some musical instrument accompanied by another. After several overtures in great variety he prepares to announce to the suffering public all that he has for their especial relief. Everybody will look upon him as a grand humbug and would like to tell the "imposter," on the quiet, that he is going to waste his breath for nothing, inasmuch as other medicine men had previously deceived them all. Everybody will wonder what the smooth tongued agent will have to say to take even a few into his confidence sufficiently to sell them each a bottle. He opens his address by telling several common sense facts touching upon points with which his listeners are quite familiar. He gradually gets around to his bottles and soon finds customers by the hundreds. These patent medicine vendors might well be compared to some agents of mill machinery. The latter of course does not expect to interest and win over his customer in so short a time, because, when he does make a sale it will be of proportions many times larger. The miller has no doubt been humbugged at one time or another and will look upon the new comer with considerable suspicion. The agent is likely to have been on the road for a number of years and will know just how to get his customer interested. He is careful not to drop even a sin-

gle indiscreet word. The customer gradually releases his firm grip of mistrust. The agent, encouraged by his success, will perhaps bring matters to a focus, and the miller become persuaded to buy.

The prudent salesman, whether he sells machinery or anything else, will not begin to rehash a lot of complicated theories, with which he will interest his victim but little. The machinery salesman will sound his customer carefully to determine what points he may be particularly familiar with and will only discuss such matters as will remain within his customers grasp of comprehension.

I have known salesmen to talk for hours at a time on a subject of which their listeners had but a slight comprehension. The more the customer may appear to become interested the more they are apt to become mystified. A great many people do not like to expose their ignorance on a subject and will as a rule keep their would be benefactor in the dark.

On the other hand, however, an agent will probably run onto millers who are entirely too much for them. They are perhaps not as oily tongued as some of the machinery missionaries and cannot spin quite as many yarns, but what they know about milling they have committed thoroughly. I have seen machinery men who were taken down considerably by practical millers who have made the mill a life time study. With all credit due a miller for all the knowledge he may have acquired by actual experience, it is, many times, best for a salesman not to contradict him too much. Every miller has his particular hobbies, and they are not apt to be such that he has recently engaged himself with, but he has probably given them many years study, and will be hard to convince differently.

The study of human nature plays a big part in the success of a salesman. He cannot very well apply experience he may have gained in one instance to other instances. He must study his man carefully and apply the practice of some of our later day physicians, viz.: "to let nature take its own course." Abusing competitors may win over some customers; still I am inclined to think that they are very few and far between. Any one who makes a practice of loading abuses against their competitors in business is likely to say many imprudent things and become rather economical with the actual truth. To my mind, nothing

wins greater disfavor for any one than to be caught in the act of misrepresenting. It will naturally breed mistrust and a solid footing may never be regained after once having committed oneself in uttering against others that which can easily be proven to be false.

Sometimes a misrepresentation is allowed to go unnoticed for a while, but it will crop out at one time or another, later on, and cause trouble, even though a contract may have been awarded on the strength of the false testimony given. Even though a miller or mill owner be an unscrupulous man himself, he despises being deceived, and will give vent to his feelings sooner or later. It is quite noticeable that the most successful salesmen, as a rule, are those who are quiet and reserved, who are always ready with a plausible, as well as straightforward answer, besides always having a good word for their competitors.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN OF THE WISCONSIN WEATHER SERVICE.

[For week ending Tuesday, July 18th, 1899]

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,

Bulletin No. 14.

With the rainfall ample and the temperature about normal, the weather conditions for the past week have been perfect for the crops, in their respective stages of stalk growth, seed development or final maturity.

The harvest of winter wheat and rye is general throughout the state, and the yield will meet former large expectations.

Haying continues, and fully one-third of the crop is now out. Owing to the heavy yield and the delay incident to recent rains, it will be August 1st before the crop is all in.

Corn and potatoes continue the favorable growth which has characterized them during the past month. Recent rains have put the ground in fine shape in the principal potato counties. In Dunn County corn is reported six feet high in many fields.

The drouth of June caught spring grain at the period in its development when it was least able to withstand heat and dryness, and the result is that both oats and barley will probably be considerably below the average in yield. Oats that were heading out with but six or eight inches of straw, have, since the rains, considerably increased the length of the stalks. Even with the increase the straw will be very light. Considerable lodging of barley in southeast counties will injure the color.

Blueberries are a good crop, although they were slightly reduced by drouth. Strawberries probably lost one-fourth in yield

from the same cause. But the excellent rains of the past week are in time to help blackberries, and they promise a good crop.

All conditions point to a large crop of cranberries, unless severe and early frosts interfere. The fire worm, however, has done much damage in the vicinity of Auroraville and Daily, and is making its appearance at Meadow Valley.

Average rainfall for the week, about .78 of an inch. Following reports will enable comparisons: Milwaukee 1.18, Belleville .92, Sparta .92, Waupaca 1.50, Union Center .93, Longwood 1.26, Beloit .21, Green Bay .48, Harvey .58, Viroqua .74, Juneau 1.32, Manitowoc 1.82, Viola 1.65, Westfield 2.03, Fond du Lac 2.81, Waukesha .95, Shawano .15, Hillsborough .98, Brodhead .30, Osceola .28, Baraboo 1.01, Meadow Valley 1.41, Valley Junction 1.15.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Local Forecast Official,
Weather Bureau Director.

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

BONUS FOR LOCATION OF FACTORY.—A land company, in order to procure the erection of a mill near its land, contracted to pay a bonus to the manufacturer, a fixed sum to be paid when the latter was ready to begin work thereon, and the rest in installments as the work progressed. The first installment was promptly paid, but two others were earned and not paid. Whereupon the manufacturer ceased work and sued for damages for breach of contract. It appeared that his entire outlay and expenses were less than the first installment received, and there was no proof of loss of profits. He could recover nothing.—*McElwee v. Bridgeport Land & Imp. Co.*, Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit. 54 Fed. Rep. 627.

EVIDENCE TO ASCERTAIN CONCLUSIVENESS ON CAPACITY OF FLOURING MILL.—On an issue as to the capacity of a flouring mill, evidence that the contract for its erection providing that it should have an easy capacity of 150 barrels of flour per run of 24 hours, and on trial test of six hours to make 200 barrels, is not conclusive evidence that the mill did not have a capacity of 200 barrels daily. Evidence by an employe of such mill that the foreman had ordered him to clear the hopper for a six hour test: that he did so, and that the result of the test was 43 barrels, is insufficient to show its actual capacity, where such witness further testified that he did not know whether it was running at its full capacity, and where there is an absence of evidence to show that the management of the mill was such as to afford a satisfactory test.—*Beck v. Ravenna Milling Co.*, Supreme

Court of Wash. 32 Pac. Rep. 608.

ACTION TO RESTRAIN A TORT.—Where a mill owner, in an equitable petition, alleged that he obtained the water to operate his mill from a spring upon another's land, and, under a deed from the person or persons under whom they claim to hold the land, he had a right to obtain the water from the spring by a mill race from six to eight feet wide, and that they were threatening to cut ditches in and around the spring, which would destroy the water supply of his mill, or lessen it to such a degree that the mill would be worthless, and he prayed only for an injunction to prevent the cutting of the ditches, an answer in the nature of a cross bill, alleging that the owner of the mill had negligently failed to repair his mill race, and allowed breaches in the bank, whereby the water escaped on his land and damaged it, and praying for a decree awarding him a certain sum for said damage, was properly dismissed upon demurrer. The matter complained of in the answer was a tort, and was not germane to any matter in the original petition. Though under the statute one tort may be set off against another, this does not apply where one of the torts has not been committed but only threatened.—*Brownlee v. Warmack*, Supreme Court of Ga. 17 S. E. Rep. 102.

PROPERTY NOT INCLUDED IN BILL OF SALE.—Where the owner of a mill executed a bill of sale to a bank on a large quantity of flour, feed, and other property in the mill, and prior to the execution of the bill of sale, had ordered several cars of wheat from a warehouseman in another county, and one car so ordered was shipped one day after the execution of the bill of sale, and two days thereafter received at the mill, and a portion, or all, ground into flour, and mixed with the stock in the mill, in no event did the bill of sale cover that wheat, and the person who claimed to be the owner of the wheat was liable for the value of the wheat.—*First Nat. Bank of Denver v. Scott*, Supreme Court of Neb. 54 N. W. Rep. 937.

INJURY TO DAM OWNER BY CUTTING ICE.—The owner of a pondage right is not the absolute owner of the ice forming on the pond, but has the right to have it remain, when such continuance is useful in the legitimate exercise of the right to use the water as a motive power for his mills. The owner of the soil cannot cut the ice for sale, where its removal works an actual injury to such rights.—*Howe v. Andrews*, Supreme Court of Conn. 26 At. Rep. 394.

ABSOLUTE FIRE PROTECTION.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler

OVER 1400 FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

The National Milling Company's new mill at Toledo, O., equipped with the Grinnell Sprinkler system, is insured in first-class companies at less than 1½ per cent.

HOME OFFICE:
.....
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

B. W. DAWLEY, General Western Agent,
PROVIDENCE STEAM AND GAS PIPE COMPANY,
115 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

News.

READ, SHANER & Co. will build a flouring mill at Dealville, N. C.

MCALLASTER & SONS' grain mill at Gouverneur, N. Y., is being enlarged.

A ROLLER process flouring mill will be built at Hartshorn, N. C., by Wm. Patterson.

W. T. EVANS & Co., grist mill operators, Muldoon, Miss., have gone out of business.

JENNINGS, WILLIAMS & Co., have succeeded to the grist mill business of W. J. Jennings, at Menlo, Ga.

BOYD & Bro., flouring mill at Hoggansville, Ky., have been succeeded in business by Watkins, Boyd & Co.

SIKES & SON, of Jug Tavern, Ga., have sold their grist mill to Cox & Lanier, who will operate the same.

AT Sutton, Neb., July 5, James Cannon's elevator was burned. The grain was not insured. Loss \$5,200.

R. M. JENKINS & Co., will erect a roller process flouring mill at Mt. Holley, N. C., of 40 barrels daily capacity.

JONES & JOHNSON, grist and shingle mill operators, Jacksonville, Fla., have been succeeded in business by Jones & Corse.

AT Sedalia, Mo., Sohrt Milling Company's mill and elevator, with 15 loaded cars were burned recently. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$23,000.

AT Buffalo, Wyo., June 12, the flour mill of Andrew S. Brown was burned. Cause, incendiary. Insured on building, \$1,500; on stock, \$1,500.

THE flouring mill firm of Hedrick & Finch, of Lexington, N. C., has been dissolved. The business will be continued by Hedrick Bro's.

GASAWAY & Co.'s flouring mill at Pottersville, Mo., burned June 18. The origin of the fire is unknown and the loss \$10,000 with \$4,500 insurance.

MORRISON & RHEINHART, flour and grist millers Stanley's Creek, N. C., have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by J. G. Morrison.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., which was practically swept away by the flood three or four years ago, is now more prosperous than ever, and has a population of 30,000.

THE Virtue Mill Company has been organized at Virtue, Tenn., to build a roller process flouring mill. Wm. Smith is president and W. T. McFee, secretary.

THE Union Mills of Nashville, Tenn., having a daily capacity of 2,500 barrels of flour, have been sold under a foreclosure of mortgage, to Inman, Swan & Co., of New York. The price paid was \$300,000.

THE firm of Isom Laning & Co., of Albany, Or., has been dissolved, Mr. E. J. Laning retiring from said firm. The business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. John Isom.

HINCHCLIFF BROS., the well known general merchants who recently purchased the Lincoln Flouring Mills at Elberton, will increase their capacity to 100 barrels daily.

B. H. & J. SANFORD, proprietors of the Phoenix Iron Works at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., have made an assignment. The assets are placed at \$25,000 and the liabilities at \$12,000.

BARON LIEBIG, the German chemist, says that as much flour as will lie on the point of a table knife contains as much nutritive constituents as eight pints of the best beer made.

HARNEY CITY, Or., will probably have a flour mill before next fall. Mr. Mahan has obtained enough subscriptions to give the bonus asked for. Parties from Portland will build the mill.

AT Little Falls, Minn., July 13, the Minnewaska roller mill, belonging to James Larson Starbuck, together with 3,000 bushels of wheat, one car of flour and 300 cords of wood, was burned. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$6,000.

AT Hartland, Wis., June 15, the elevator of Wm. Kerr was burned. The fire started in the engine room. The elevator was full of wheat, and also contained about 300 barrels of salt. Three cars were also burned. Loss \$20,000.

THE Hasell-street rice mill, at Charleston, S. C., has been sold at auction, in the case of Finley v. Russell, for \$7,000. The purchasers are northern residents, and it is not known what disposition will be made of the property.

AT Warsaw, N. Y., July 8, Gage's grist mill on Court street, with its contents was burned. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. Loss on plant, \$3,500; insurance, \$1,400 on building, \$800 on machinery etc., and \$300 on stock.

AT Shelbyville, Ind., July 5, fire destroyed the grain elevator of Devol & Jeffers, operated by Edward Kingy, of Indianapolis, and a feed store run by David Wright. The elevator was valued at \$6,500, partly insured. The loss on feed store, \$2,000.

ARTICLES of incorporation for a new milling company, to be known as the Yeo & Clark Company, at La Crosse, Wis., have been filed. The business and purpose of the company is to own, run and operate a flour mill and to conduct a general merchant business.

HANS PEDERSON, a merchant and real estate owner of Barnesville, Minn., is making excavations for a mill dam, over Willow river, on his

land adjoining the city. He will immediately erect a flour mill with the latest improved machinery, to cost not less than \$10,000.

GEO. M. SHELTON, the popular manager of C. C. Shelton & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., died recently at the age of 25 years. He had only been ill a short time with typhoid fever, and his death was unexpected. He was one of the most promising young business men of Chattanooga.

THE Union mills, the three great flour mills located along the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway at Nashville, Tenn., were sold at auction the latter part of May, by Capt. T. M. Steger, representing the Central Trust Company of New York, under a mortgage made to secure first mortgage bonds, amounting to \$300,000. Though the Central Trust Company had been made the trustee, the bulk of the bonds belonged to Inman, Swan & Co., of New York. The property was bought in by Inman, Swan & Co., at their bid of \$300,000.

THE art of bread-making by electricity was demonstrated in the Electricity Building at the World's Fair, June 6, by Miss Helen Louise Johnson, an acknowledged authority on this subject. Her audience consisted principally of housewives who manifested great interest in the demonstration. The heat employed is over a hundred degrees less than ordinarily used in gas and coal ovens. Miss Johnson turned the current on the coil of wires beneath and above the oven until 250 degrees had been attained. The current was then turned off and the dough placed in the oven. In 40 minutes it had been cooked. Electricity, contrary to the general belief, makes a damp heat, not unlike gas or coal, and it is claimed for it that the heat can be much better regulated, than by any other process.

THE Kansas Grain Co., which claims to be the greatest buyer of grain from producers in the world has failed. The main offices of the company are located at Kansas City and at Hutchinson, Kas., and the president of the concern, T. J. Temple, is in charge of the Hutchinson office. It has elevators in 106 towns and cities in Kansas, representing an investment of \$150,000. The company was incorporated about five years ago with a capital stock of \$50,000. The suspension was due to inability to extend its paper in Kansas City. President Temple, of the company, says the assets are fully sufficient to meet the liabilities and that they will pay out dollar for dollar. The assets of the company are placed at \$150,000, with liabilities as follows: To Hutchinson creditors, \$20,000; to Hazard of Kansas City, \$25,000; to sellers of grain, \$12,000; to American National

Bank of Kansas City, \$45,000. All the indebtedness is well secured.

A HALF YEAR'S FIRES.—While the fire record of the month of June is usually light, the showing for June, 1893, will be very discouraging to underwriters. The losses in the United States and Canada, as compiled from our daily fires, amount to the serious total of \$16,344,950.

The following table shows the increase of fire loss during the first six months of 1893, as compared with the same period in 1891 and 1892:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January.....	\$11,230,000	\$12,584,900	\$17,958,400
February.....	9,226,500	11,914,000	9,919,900
March.....	12,540,750	10,648,000	10,662,350
April.....	11,309,100	11,599,900	14,669,900
May.....	16,690,363	9,456,000	10,427,100
June.....	8,587,625	9,265,550	16,344,950
Totals.....	\$69,555,170	\$65,437,250	\$86,982,000

The losses during the first half year of 1893 exceed those for the same part of 1892 by over \$20,000,000, and the difference between the exhibits for June, 1892, and June, 1893, is over \$7,000,000.

During June there were 188 fires of a greater destructiveness than \$10,000 each. The losses may be classified as follows:

\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	81
20,000 to 30,000.....	25
30,000 to 50,000.....	27
50,000 to 75,000.....	23
75,000 to 100,000.....	7
100,000 to 200,000.....	13
200,000 to 2,000,000.....	12

Total..... 188

The insurance companies have suffered even more severely during 1893 than in 1892, and the semi-annual statements soon to be issued will show an unpleasant state of affairs for some agency companies. The heavy fire losses in combination with heavy State and local taxes and hostile legislation are rapidly depleting the ranks of underwriting corporations. If the present ratio of mortality among fire insurance institutions continues there will be so few in existence by 1896 or 1897 that they can easily form an association for maintaining very high rates.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce and Com. Bulletin.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE Review of Reviews for July very fitly calls attention to our entrance on a new age—the age of electricity—in its three absorbing articles on the newest marvels and the even more incredible things to be expected. The great electrical exhibit at the World's Fair is described by Mr. J. R. Cravath. This paper is followed by two more under the title "The Giants of the Electrical Age." Mr. C. D. Lanier tells of the personality and sketches the picturesque career of Thomas A. Edison. The interview with Mr. Edison presents fully the great inventor's views of the further triumphs in electrical science that are about to come to us. A striking and picturesque contrast to the

CHAS. D. COX, Manager.

MAXIMUM LINES, - - - \$170,000.00.

C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western

The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
FIRE INSURANCE
 AT
MINIMUM RATES
 ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, \$235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, \$214,308.63.

The American Lloyds, New York.
 48 Underwriters, collectively representing \$26,000,000.00.
 Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.

SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street,

CHICAGO.

Edison article is Mr. J. Monros' character sketch on Sir William Thomson, Lord Kelvin. Mr. Munro tells how Lord Kelvin made the Atlantic cable possible and how he invented the best mariner's compass; and the personality of the great Scotch professor is a theme of no less absorbing interest than his wonderful achievements in science. All these articles are profusely illustrated with portraits and pictures.

THE August Number of *Harper's Magazine* will contain a large amount of fiction. Besides a story by Richard Harding Davis, called "His Bad Angel," and a one-scene play by Mr. W. D. Howells, entitled "Bride Roses," there will be short stories by Herbert Ward, F. Mary Wilson, and Mrs. E. Levi Brown. The last-named writer who is the wife of a colored minister in the South, has constructed a tale of unusual power out of the superstitions of her race. It presents a view of the Southern negro from the standpoint of a more intimate and sympathetic knowledge than has belonged to previous writers in this field.

Home and Country for July is full of illustrated articles. The leading attraction is an illustrated description of "The Cannibal in Africa," by Samuel Jaros, including an account of the assassination of Paul Crampel. The frontispiece is a full-page picture representing a review of the Mussulman's troops. Caroline C. Welch contributes a story entitled "Papa, I'm Hungry," an incident of a strike. "A Heroic Woman," by E. Duncan Curtis, is from Balzac's "Chouans." "Fridolin," by Gertrude B. Edmonds is a story from Schiller's poem "The Walk to the Iron Hammer." Published by Joseph W. Kay, New York.

THE *July Wide Awake* is very attractively illustrated, and is also full of good reading for young people. The frontispiece is a picture entitled "Unearthing Capt. Kidd's Treasure," well calculated to draw attention to William O. Stoddard's serial "Gruet Ten Eyck." The special articles of the issue are as follows: "Concord Dramatics," by George Bradford Bartlett; "With the Lady of the Lake," by Jeannette A. Grant; "The two 'Siah's,'" a Fourth of July story by Maud R. Burton; "The Circus," a poem by Mary E. Stone; "Out-of-door Gymnastics," by John Graham, manager, B. A. A.; "An old Spanish Town," by Marietta Ambrosi. Published by the D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain-handling Appliances, granted during May and June 1893, is specially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER by H. G.

Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, 107 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named for 25 cents.

- No. 496,406, Rotating grain-meter, E. Gilford, Cowles, Neb.
- No. 496,780, Preserving flour, L. Fromm, Kotschenbroda, Germany.
- No. 497,220, Bolting reel, J. P. Sterling, LeMars, Iowa.
- No. 496,897, Dust-collector, L. V. Rathbun, Rochester, N. Y.
- No. 497,343, Bolting and separating machine, H. Rasch, Berlin, Germany.
- No. 497,655, Scalping-machine, W. D. Gray, Milwaukee, Wis.
- No. 498,037, Mill, T. L. Sturtevant, Framingham, Mass.
- No. 498,557, Dust-separator, T. Lee, Home City, Ohio.
- No. 498,510, Combined grain-huller, scourer and polisher, B. E. Fischer, Defiance, Ohio.
- No. 499,145, Grinding-mill feed mechanism, H. H. Ring, Lairdsville, Pa.
- No. 499,598, Grain purifier, F. M. Schell, Perry, Kan.
- No. 499,385, Grain-scourer and dust-collector, A. Heine, Silver Creek, N. Y.
- No. 499,468, Grain-separator, C. E. McNeal, East Springfield, Pa.
- No. 499,799, Dust-collector, T. and G. M. Parkinson, Doncaster, Eng.
- No. 499,795, Grain-separator, O. M. Morse, Jackson, Mich.
- No. 499,796, Grain-separator, O. M. Morse, Jackson, Mich.
- No. 500,458, Portable Granary, W. J. Adams, Joliet, Ill.

FLOUR TRADE-MARKS.

- No. 23,002, Wheat flour, F. L. Greenleaf, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed Feb. 28, 1893, the representation of a butterfly, used since January 23, 1887.
- No. 23,049, Wheat flour, Spangle & Yeager, Lewistown, Penn. Filed April 15, 1893, the words "MOUNT ROCK," used since Oct. 1881.
- No. 23,127, Prepared wheat and oats for table use, D. W. Young, Omaha, Neb. Filed April 22, 1893, the word "TRITIVENA," used since September, 1892.
- No. 22,128, Flour, B. S. Rembaugh, Sedalia, Mo. Filed April 10, 1893, the figure "8," used since February 1, 1885.
- No. 23,167, "Big Bonanza," L. A. Wright, Boston, Mass.
- No. 23,250, "Tom Scarlet," Leaycraft & Co., New York, N. Y.
- No. 23,260, "Postal's Elegant," Philip H. Postal Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill.
- No. 23,261, "Golden Tinge," A. C. & E. A. Fry, Keedysville, Md.
- No. 23,262, "Mazeppa," Star & Crescent Milling Co., Chicago, Ill.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Directory for 1892-3. Address, THE UNITED STATES MILLER, 68C Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

CROPS IN MANITOBA.

The *Winnipeg Commercial* says: "The crop outlook in Manitoba and the Territories is decidedly favorable. Wheat is heading out a week or ten days earlier than last year in many sections, and with average weather harvest is calculated to begin from August 15 to 20. Most reports from Manitoba points are glowing. The rains of June 30 and following days appear to have been pretty general, and came in good time for a large portion of the country. Two or three points only report injury from drought, indicating that these points were missed by the showers. In the Winnipeg district the rainfall has been excessive, and there has been some damage from too much rain. In this district the season has been a wet one right along. Water is standing in the depressions, and frogs may be found croaking in the grain fields. Hay lands are flooded. The rainfall at Winnipeg was 6.15 inches for June, with heavy showers since the end of the month. A number of hailstorms are reported, doing more or less damage in restricted area. Farmers are delivering some wheat at country points, though a good many elevators are closed. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on July 3 were 1,996,651 bushels, being a decrease of 129,974 for the week. For the previous week the decrease was 71,428 bushels."

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTING.

The following is a copy of a recent special circular of the Department of Agriculture to its crop correspondents:

Sir—You have hitherto been instructed in reporting on conditions of growing crops to compare with a "full vitality and normal growth." We desire to know of you what your standard of a "full vitality and normal growth" is when expressed in bushels. In other words, reporting for any month in the year on conditions it is desirable that the percentage of condition shall indicate the percentage of yield should such condition continue until harvest, as compared with a normal yield. If, for instance, in your county the normal yield per acre is 15 bushels and your condition returned is 80 per cent we should then

understand that in your opinion the yield (on such condition) will be 80 per cent of 15 bushels, or 12 bushels per acre. It is desirable to know exactly the normal standard yield per acre in the locality for which you report.

IN THE EARLIER DAYS.

How Our Grandparents Ground their Wheat and Corn.

The watermill is older than the windmill, but prehistoric corn—such wheat, for instance, as Pytheas, the first traveler from civilization to Great Britain, saw the natives of Kent drying in large sheds on account of the absence of sun—was ground in handmills, as is still done in the East. Querns, as these mills were called, are frequently found in the cyclopean underground dwellings of Scotland. Their simplest form consists of two thin circular stones the upper of which is pierced in the center and revolves on a wooden or metal pin inserted in the lower one. The grinder dropped the grain into the central hole with one hand, while the other caused the upper stone to revolve by means of a stick inserted in a small hole near the edge.

The laboriousness of this operation is well illustrated by a story told of Columba. He was studying under St. Finian, and every night in which it fell to his lot to grind the corn with the querne he performed his task so quickly that his companions enviously asserted that he had the assistance of an angel in turning the stone. Wilson thinks that at this time (the early part of the 6th century) the querne was the only mill in use. Large water mills were introduced in the 13th century into Scotland and legal means had to be employed to render their use compulsory.—*Gentlemen's Magazine*.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MILLERS' ASSOCIATION, to include the millers of Utah, Wyoming and Idaho, was organized recently. The management was vested in a board of eleven directors. It was decided to hold monthly meetings of the association, and of board of directors weekly.

FOREIGN CROP OUTLOOK.

The following is from the *Corn Trade News*, Liverpool, July 4: A week of pre-natural dog days has served to hurry on the maturity of the various crops in every part of Western Europe. Throughout the U. K. the opinion is general that the Wheat crop is thin upon the land, and that the acreage is far below last year's. One authority looks for a deficiency of 25 per cent in area, but a 32 bushel yield, which would mean a gross crop of 7,000,000 qrs. off an acreage of 1,750,000. During a twenty mile drive this week the writer saw many good looking fields, but nowhere had they the appearance of having tillered well. Occasionally a field of oats was entirely lost, and as a rule the spring corn and hay, the latter especially looked wretched.

Abroad the only change of moment has been in Russia, where otherwise fine prospects are being compromised by incessant rain, but to-day's advices received by Liverpool merchants mention that no real harm so far has been done to the wheat.

In France the crop is variously estimated between 27,000,000 and 38,000,000 qrs., but the most reliable estimate appears to be 35,000,000 qrs., which would imply import necessities of 7,000,000 qrs. next season. Harvesting of rye is in full swing and is progressing under very good conditions, the quality is good and the quantity satisfactory. Wheat, it is expected, will be cut generally in a week's time; the aspect of the crop on heavy land is good, but with little straw; on light ground the appearance is less satisfactory.

The Indian crop is the one that, according to recent final estimates published by the Indian Government, promises most disturbance to pre-conceived notions; early forecasts led to a belief in a crop about 10 per cent over last year's partial failure, say 30,000,000 qrs. compared with 27,000,000 qrs., but from the official estimates that have already appeared in *Corn Trade News*, it is evident this season's yield will far exceed the early estimates, and perhaps, even top the bumper crop of 1891, when such an exceptional wheat export took place. When it is considered that the greatest quantity of wheat exported from India was the produce of less than 2½ per cent of the total cropped area of that vast empire, there is little need for surprise that the actual yearly exports vary so much. However, to return to the main subject, if the yield upon the acreage, for which no official final returns are yet available, be in the same ratio as upon the re-

mainder of the area, we should then have the following results, compared with former years (qrs. of 480 lbs.):—

	1893 qrs.	1892 qrs.	Average of prev. 6 yrs. qrs.
Punjab	10,410,000	6,600,000	8,100,000
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	8,500,000	7,370,000	7,500,000
Bombay & Sind	3,320,000	2,530,000	3,940,000
Central Provinces	3,793,000	3,536,000	4,150,000
Bengal	2,017,000	1,165,000	2,000,000
Berar	560,000	350,000	470,000
Rest of India	7,000,000	5,500,000	7,000,000
Grand Total	36,200,000	27,010,000	33,120,000

It will be seen that the crop of this year, as returned up to the present, exceeds last year's total by about 9,000,000 qrs., and tops the average crop of the past 6 years by 3,000,000 qrs., allowing for the estimated crop of the rest of India. There appear many inconsistencies in the methods adopted by the different Indian officials in arriving at these estimates, and it will be safer to suspend one's final judgment, in allowing for the Indian crop, for a few weeks until the receipt of the final memorandum issued by the central authority, which apparently seems capable of reconciling the curious, not to say misleading, methods of the independent estimators. It may be as well also to recall the fact that fairly liberal exports during the last Indian cereal year, when the crop was small, were only possible on account of the large carryover stock from the crop of the former year, 1891.

The silver question is already ceasing to occupy men's minds to the extent it did a week ago. Most grain merchants, it must be candidly confessed, appear to have given up the problem as hopeless, a fair number, however, being of opinion that it has but little real interest for them, and a still smaller number considering that prices will continue to dwindle until the time comes when, by an international agreement, silver is admitted to rank everywhere as a stable medium of exchange.

The quantity of breadstuffs on passage is now decreasing very rapidly, and is likely to continue to diminish steadily as far as one can see at present. On the other hand the weekly arrivals in Western Europe are now on a large scale, amounting to fully 1,500,000 qrs. last week, and a similar quantity is due during the present fortnight; stocks, therefore, in the U. K. as well as on the continent will be very liberal at the end of this current season, as they were at its commencement; a fact not to be wondered at, concerning the extraordinarily depressed level at which prices now are.

WHEREIN 1893 DIFFERS FROM 1873.

The papers which try to show that 1893 will be a repetition of 1873 have undertaken a hard

task. No fair or intelligent comparison can be made between the two years. The points of contrast greatly outnumber the points of resemblance. There were large exports of gold that year as there are now, but here likeness ends. For two or three years previous to 1873 there had been a wild era of railway construction which sunk \$1,000,000,000 without any hope of early returns, and which was virtually a dead loss for about ten years. Speculation in railway building also excited a like fever in deals in real estate. Moreover, gold was merchandise in 1873, and the country's medium of exchange was a currency which was continually fluctuating in value and which was far below par with gold.

None of these conditions exist now. There has been no excessive railway construction recently, nor has there been any wild or extravagant speculation in any direction. Railway building does not extend beyond immediate needs. The latest real estate boom period ended six years ago and its effects have long passed away. Our currency troubles to-day are widely different from those of twenty years ago. Then the circulating medium changed in purchasing power as gold went up or down on the gold board. The lowest average for a month touched by gold in 1873 was 110. That is a dollar would have cost \$1.10 in greenbacks at that time. To-day every variety of our paper money—silver certificates, silver bullion notes of 1890 and national bank notes, as well as greenbacks and gold certificates—is worth its face in gold.

Another difference between the conditions in 1893 and those of 1873 remains to be noticed. Business credits were for longer periods then than they are now, and they were less intelligently entered into and guarded. The standing of the members of the business community is more easily and accurately obtained at present than it was at that time. Inquiry into the character of men asking financial favors is more thorough than it used to be, and the favors are granted for shorter terms. Banks demand better security for loans. A greater degree of conservatism is exercised in business of all lines than was customary in the dozen or fifteen years immediately succeeding the war. The importance of these differences in the conditions can not readily be overestimated. Had the business situation this year been similar to that of twenty years ago the New York Stock Exchange, at the time of the big raid on the industrials a few weeks ago, would have been

compelled to close its doors for the time being, as it had to do soon after the great banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., went down in the financial tempest of 1873, and a commercial and industrial convulsion of national dimensions would have set in.

—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MR. WILLIAM JAGO, F. I. C., F. C. S. of Brighton, England, writes to inform us that he is about to pay a visit to American flour mills, in the United States and Canada, in his capacity of Chemist to the British Master Bakers' National Association. Mr. Jago is well known from the valuable services rendered to the trade in the past, by his scientific studies and attention to flour analyses and by his publications of "Chemistry of Wheat, Flour and Bread and Technology of Bread-making," "Principles of Bread-making, Etc." The object of the present visit is the preparation of a report, to the Association which he represents, the aim of which will be to bring the American flour producers and European consumers in more direct touch with each other. For this purpose each visited mill will be dealt with in a special paragraph of the report and the following particulars given:

I. Name and location of the mill. II. Varieties of wheat used and district from which obtained. III. Varieties of flour produced, names of Brands under which sold, list of British Factors importing and handling same. IV. Route of transport to Great Britain and average time occupied in carriage from mill to British port. V. Properties of flour as claimed by miller. VI. Results of analysis of the flours. These will include reports as to the color, strength, (quantity and quality of gluten), and water-absorbing power. VII. Baking tests.

Speaking generally, the report will give particulars as to water taken by each flour, weight of fermented dough produced, and yield in bread. The character of the dough will be described, also that of the baked bread, including color, flavor, volume, pile and bloom of crust.

Mr. Jago will be pleased to give any information on receipt of request addressed to him, up to July 20, care of Messrs H. & A. Allan, Montreal, Canada.

ALL persons desiring to reach the entire flour and grain trade, by circular or otherwise, should obtain a copy "Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93." Address THE UNITED STATES MILLER, publisher, 68-C Mitchell Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Milwaukee Notes

THE Merchants Association held an important session July 14, to take action on the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman bill. The meeting was held in response to a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, which enclosed a copy of resolutions adopted by that body. The following resolutions which, it was considered, covered the ground more explicitly and in a more satisfactory fashion for Western manufacturers and the factors in local trade of high and low degree, was adopted:

WHEREAS, This country has often suffered greatly by reason of hasty and ill-advised financial legislation; and

WHEREAS, It is now suffering from the effect of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, which, by creating distrust as to the interchangeability of our currency based on silver with our currency based on gold has caused widespread alarm, and has almost created a commercial panic; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the business men of the city of Milwaukee that our members in Congress be urgently requested to do all in their power at the meeting of the special session of Congress to be held on the 7th of August next to repeal, unconditionally, the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, which we believe to be a standing menace to the prosperity of our country, and if such clause of the Sherman act be not repealed we are fully convinced that the manufacturing and commercial interests of our country will suffer irreparable loss. Stability and confidence in financial circles is already in a chaotic condition. As a result capital has been withdrawn from the business channels to such an alarming extent as to nearly paralyze our commercial interests. In view of this state of affairs, we, the merchants of Milwaukee, appeal to our representatives in Congress to act promptly and unitedly by voting for the repeal of this obnoxious measure. And it is further the sense of this Association that a petition should be prepared by a committee of this body, to be hereafter named by the president, which should co-operate with the Association by getting as many signatures to such petition as possible and forward at once to this Association at Milwaukee.

THE EDWARD P. ALLIS Co., has been awarded the contract for four triple expansion pumping engines for the City of Boston, to be used in the sewage works. Each engine will have a capacity of 45,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. The bid of the Allis Company was not the lowest in the competition, which was participated in by the leading engine builders of the country, but it got the contract, nevertheless. This is a great compliment.

THE stock of wheat here is reported at 1,202,102 bushels, against 317,981 bushels for the corresponding day last year, and 56,172 bushels in 1891.

Flour is steady and quiet on the basis of \$3.65@3.85 for spring wheat patents in wood.

Millstuffs are steady at \$11.25

for sacked bran and \$11.50@11.75 for middlings.

Sample wheat dull. No. 2 spring on track, 63c; No. 3 do, 58@62c; No. 4 do, 55@60c; No. 1 Northern do, 66c; No. 1 do, 64c, No. 2 hard, do, 63c.

THE Wisconsin Malt and Grain Company's new elevator at Appleton will store 125,000 bushels.

OUR contemporaries have been having their fun over the outcome of "The Northwestern Miller's 'Millers' Day'" at the Columbian Exposition. We must admit that we are very much disappointed at the result. The extensive advertising by the *Northwestern Miller* and the "whooping her up" by the promoter, assisted by Bandmaster Turner, Fifemajor Reynolds and Corporal Perry, should have brought together, at such a time, at least a few representative millers from leading milling points of the country and a part of the schemed plan carried out; but most of the leading millers, doubtless, felt that they had been insulted and stung by the little wasp with the fiery tail, that directs the policy of the *Northwestern Miller*, and accepted his invitation to keep away, thus allowing him to hatch, without their aid, his little "Millers Congress", which was expected to spread its wings from the great Festival Hall and sail on over the broad land, announcing to the people that a new era had dawned upon the milling world. But Alas! the fates decreed otherwise. Another failure has been added to the list and "Millers' Day" of the *Northwestern Miller*—conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity—was a dismal failure and the "Millers Congress" bantling, though hatched, never lived to crow.

As the "wasp" stingingly remarked "it were better to get out than remain and be thrown out"; it died, however, before the door was reached.

"Influence" shown up—vanity crushed and failure over all, the "Wasp" hies him to his nest, with his band, to pluck up fresh courage for another dash at what they are pleased to term a corpse. *Au revoir*, Willie.

CONTRACT VOID ON ACCOUNT OF FRAUD.

FRAUD has been defined to be "every kind of artifice employed by one person for the purpose of deceiving another" and this is sufficiently descriptive of fraud. For fraud is as difficult to define as it is easy to perceive; and any positive definition or rigid rules would be easily evaded by craft, so as to place cases manifestly fraudulent beyond their exact limits. Through this wise abstinence therefore, fraud

remains undefined, and unlimited by any forms, but is to be inferred from the special circumstances of every case.

Whenever it occurs, it vitiates the transaction tainted by it both in law and equity.

No agreement, although it be apparently fair, and in compliance with the formalities of law, can be enforced, if it is essentially unfair and fraudulent; for a contract, to be binding must not only be within the letter, but also within the spirit of law, and if not made in good faith, and free from the strain of fraud and imposition, it will be spurned from the threshold of every legal tribunal.

It is not necessary that the fraud should arise from either party personally. The fraud of an authorized agent will invalidate a contract, entered into by him, in behalf of his principal, and where an agent has made a contract with a third person, although he may surpass the real limits of his authority, yet, if the principal ratify it, and make the contract his own by availing himself of it, he is liable in like manner as if he had personally made the contract. If the agent has made misrepresentations, the principal is bound; for he cannot ratify the contract and avoid the responsibility of the misrepresentations, which formed its basis, but he must avoid or ratify the contract entirely.

The party guilty of fraud cannot avoid the contract, for no man can take advantage of his own wrong, unless it be in some few instances, excepted upon grounds of public policy. It is solely at the option, therefore, of the party upon whom the fraud is practised, whether he will be bound by the agreement or not.

Yet, if he determine to avoid a contract because of the fraud, he must give notice of such determination to the other party, within reasonable time after his discovery of the fraud, and if, with knowledge of the fraud, he acquiesce in the contract expressly, or do any act importing an intention to stand by it, or remain silent under circumstances which plainly indicate a continuing assent, he cannot afterwards avoid it; for practically no man is injured, if he knew of the deceit and consented to it, since the deceit becomes then an agreed fact of the case. If, therefore, he make a compromise of the whole matter, or release the other party from liability, or expressly waive all right to proceed against him, he is bound as by a new agreement. But so long as he remains in ignorance that he has been defrauded, his conduct will not be considered as importing such an acquiescence as will

deprive him of taking advantage of the fraud within reasonable time after his actual discovery thereof. Nor does it matter, as to his right of recovery what length of time passes before his discovery of the fraud, provided he has not the means of discovering it before, and provided he is not guilty of neglect.

The general rule is, that before a party can rescind a contract and recover the advances he may have made, he must restore the other to the condition in which he stood before the contract was made; but in cases of fraud, where the subject matter of the contract has become so entangled and complicated as to render it impossible to do this, the injured party, upon offering to restore the property received and to reinstate the other into his previous state, so far as it lies in his power, may rescind the contract and recover his advances. But where both parties have been guilty of a fraudulent intention, the law refuses to interfere, and leaves them as it finds them.

It is an established rule in law and in equity, that fraud will never be presumed, but must be clearly established by proof. It is not necessary that positive and express proof should be given; for, whenever it is manifestly indicated by the circumstances and conditions of the parties contracting, it will be presumed to exist. Nor is it necessary, in order to found a right in the party defrauded to recover on the contract, that the guilty party should appear to have been benefitted by the fraud, or to have colluded with the person who is, but it will not be implied from doubtful circumstance, which only awaken suspicion. Where contracts are made with persons of weak intellect, or whose minds are enfeebled by disease, the law is peculiarly scrutinizing, and is very prompt to imply fraud, wherever the circumstances indicate that any improper advantage has been taken or any urgent influence has been exerted upon such persons; and it will raise a presumption of fraud where, if the case were one of a person in full exercise of his faculties, no such presumption would be raised.

Mere inadequacy of consideration will not alone be sufficient to avoid a contract, unless it be of so gross a nature, or under such circumstances as to indicate improper advantage taken, and undue influence exerted over the mind of a person, and the relief will be granted in equity, not on the ground of inadequacy of consideration, but on the ground of fraud as evidenced thereby.

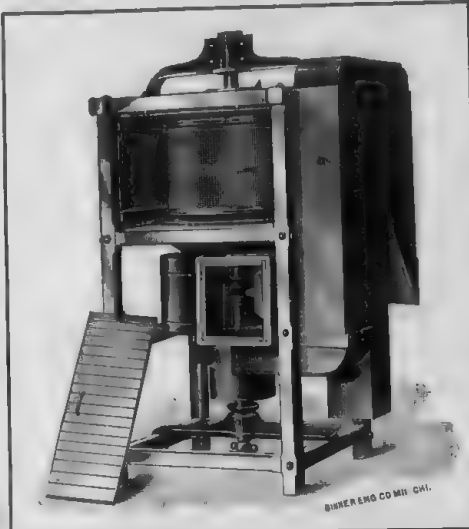
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Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days, or over, in the late war, are entitled, if now partially or wholly disabled for ordinary manual labor, whether disability was caused by service or not, and regardless of their pecuniary circumstances.

WIDOWS of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) whether soldier's death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support. Widows not dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death was due to service.

CHILDREN are entitled (if under sixteen years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.

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MILWAUKEE, JULY, 1893.

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when they write to persons or firms ad-
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their advertisement was seen in the
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thereby oblige not only this paper, but
the advertisers.

Editorial.

REPORTS as to this year's
wheat crop assume the
usual uncertainty. The daily
press representatives obtain
interviews from the leading
Bulls of the country and print
them, under scare head lines,
and then proceed to interview
prominent Bears, and give their
sentiments, as a counter irritant.
Arguments from both
sides, based upon theories,
which are, in turn, based on
conditions that have existed,
and are supposed to govern at
present, are aired from time to
time, until it is impossible to
tell what to expect. Now the
crop of the Northwest is said
to be extremely unpromising,
but we anticipate that the final
returns will show enough wheat
to keep our mills grinding.

JUDGE DALLAS, the sub-
stance of whose decision in
the suit of Detwiler vs. Bosler
appeared in our May issue, has
experienced an entire change of
heart, as a result of the re-hear-
ing accorded the attorney for
the defense. His ruling upon
the re-hearing reads as follows:

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JOHN S. DETWILER } October Session, 1893.
vs. } No. 12.
JOSEPH BOSLER. }

Upon May 9th, 1893, I filed an
opinion in this case in which the
conclusion was reached that the
plaintiff was entitled to a decree.
Before any decree was entered how-
ever, and with sufficient prompti-
tude a motion for re-hearing was
made on behalf of the defendant.
After argument and consideration
of that motion, I was of the opinion
that, perhaps, I had fallen into er-
ror upon a single, but essential
question, which, being one of fact,
it was especially incumbent upon

me to reconsider. Accordingly,
the motion for re-hearing was
granted; and the case has since
been re-argued, but only on one
point—viz. as to whether "the Court
has misunderstood or miscon-
strued the testimony regarding the
construction of defendant's mill."

In my former opinion I said:
"The defendant's expert (Hol-
lingsworth) has testified that, ir-
respective of scalpers, and assum-
ing that rollers are the equivalents
of mill-stones, the two processes
are, in his opinion, exactly the
same."

I now perceive that, as to this, I
did misunderstand the evidence.
The witness, Hollingsworth, had
testified, it is true, precisely as I
stated; but it should be observed
(as I failed to do) that the portion
of his testimony to which I es-
pecially referred related exclu-
sively to "the two processes," and
not to the two organized mechan-
isms of the complainant, and of
the defendant respectively; and the
patent in suit is not for a process,
but for a combination of mechan-
ism by which a designated process
is carried on. My attention has
now been directed to the fact that
Mr. Hollingsworth, himself, very
pointedly made this distinction,
and testified, in effect that the "ma-
chine" of the defendant was dif-
ferent from that of the complainant.
My misapprehension of the evi-
dence in this particular, led me to
attribute undue force to the argu-
ment of complainant's counsel in
aid of the construction which con-
tended should be given to the testi-
mony of Mr. Collins and of Mr.
Berger with reference to the diam-
eter and speed of defendant's rolls.
That the second pair of stones shall
be of larger diameter, and run at a
lower speed, than the upper and
smaller pair of stones, are essential
features of the "patent." These "ele-
ments" I now find, after a careful
review of the evidence, have not
been shown to be present in the
defendant's construction; and the
very ingenious argument of com-
plainant's counsel, not having (as I
had supposed it had) the support
of the defendant's own expert,
seems to me, upon re-examination,
to be too conjectural and infer-
ential for acceptance. The bur-
den of proving infringement was
upon the complainant. To dis-
charge himself of this burden he
might, and should have established
with reasonable clearness (if it ex-
isted) the substantial identity of
the organized mechanism of the
defendant with that of the patent.
This he has not done with respect
to the two elements which I have
particularly mentioned, and there-
fore the direction of May 9th, 1893,
for the preparation of a decree in
favor of the complainant is revoked;
and it is now ordered that the bill
of complainant be, and is hereby,
dismissed with costs.

(Signed)

GEO. M. DALLAS,

July 6th, 1893.

Cir. J.

The Judge's original decision
attracted general attention, not
so much on account of fear as
to the final outcome of this lit-
igation, but rather from his
findings, adduced from the evi-
dence placed before him. A
patent suit cannot be handled
in the manner that the ordinary
case before a court is disposed
of, and Judge Dallas has evident-
ly discovered that fact. In case
appeal is taken by the plaintiff
in this suit, there can be but
little doubt that it will affirm
Judge Dallas' final decision, but
we think Mr. Detwiler will now
subside and conclude to spend

no more of his own or friends'
good money in chasing rain-
bows.

THE SHERMAN BILL.

THAT the financial stress
and consequent business
troubles extensively prevailing
throughout the country are
generally laid at the door of
the Sherman Silver act of 1890
is evidenced by the numerous
petitions for its repeal being
forwarded to official headquar-
ters. President Cleveland hav-
ing recognized the necessity
for action in connection with
the financial situation has sum-
moned Congress to convene in
extra session, on August 7
when, it is to be hoped, wise
remedies will be brought to
light and results obtained
whereby confidence may again
be established. Undoubtedly,
most of our readers were quite
conversant with the Sherman
Bill at the time of its agitation
and passage but have since,
and are now somewhat "rusty"
as to its import and as it is the
present subject of general com-
ment we publish it in full.

The House had passed, early
in June, 1890, a bill directing
the purchase of silver bullion
and the issue of treasury notes
thereon, prepared by Mr. Win-
dom, then Secretary of the
Treasury. The Senate rejected
important clauses of the House
bill and passed what was
known as the Senate bill. The
House rejected all the Senate
amendments except one, and a
conference committee was ap-
pointed to prepare a compro-
mise bill.

On July 7, 1890 a commit-
tee of conference consisting of
Senators Sherman, Jones of
Nevada, Vest of Missouri and
Harris, and Representatives
Conger, Walker of Massachu-
setts, and Bland, (Messrs. Vest
and Bland not signing the re-
port) reported an agreement as
follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the Sec-
retary of the Treasury is hereby
directed to purchase from time to
time silver bullion to the amount of
4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof
as may be offered, in each month,
at the market price thereof, not ex-
ceeding \$1 for 371.25 grains of pure
silver, and to issue in payment for
such purchases of silver bullion
Treasury notes of the United States
to be prepared by the Secretary of
the Treasury in such form and
such denomination, not less than
\$1 nor more than \$1,000, as he may
prescribe, and a sum sufficient to
carry into effect the provisions of
this act is hereby appropriated out
of any money in the Treasury not
otherwise appropriated.

"Sec. 2. That the Treasury notes
issued in accordance with the pro-
visions of this act shall be redeem-
able on demand in coin in the
Treasury of the United States or at
the office of any Assistant Treas-
urer of the United States, and when
so redeemed may be reissued; but
no greater or less amount of notes
shall be outstanding at any time
than the cost of the silver bullion

and the standard silver dollars
coined therefrom then held in the
Treasury purchased by such notes;
and such Treasury notes shall be
legal tender in payment of all debts
public and private, except where
otherwise stipulated in the con-
tract, and all public dues, and
when so received may be reissued,
and such notes when held by any
National Banking association may
be counted as a part of its lawful
reserve. That upon demand of the
holder of any one of the Treasury
notes herein provided for, the Sec-
retary of the Treasury shall, under
such regulations as he may pre-
scribe, redeem such notes in gold
or silver coin at his discretion, IT
BEING THE ESTABLISHED POLICY OF
THE UNITED STATES TO MAINTAIN
THE TWO METALS ON A PARITY WITH
EACH OTHER UPON THE PRESENT
LEGAL RATIO OR SUCH RATIO AS MAY
BE PROVIDED BY LAW.

"Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the
Treasury shall each month coin
2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion
purchased under the provisions of
this act into standard silver dollars
until July 1, 1891, and after that time
he shall coin of the silver bullion
purchased under the provisions of
this act as much as may be neces-
sary to provide for the redemption
of the Treasury notes herein pro-
vided for, and any gain or seignior-
age arising from such coinage
shall be accounted for and paid
into the Treasury.

"Sec. 4. That the silver bullion
purchased under the provisions of
this act shall be subject to the re-
quirements of existing laws and
regulations of the mint service
governing the methods of deter-
mining the amount of pure silver
contained and the amount of
charges or deduction, if any, to be
made.

"Sec. 5. That so much of the act
of February 28, 1878, entitled 'An act
to authorize the coinage of the
standard silver dollar and to restore
its legal tender character,' requires
the monthly purchase and coinage
of the same into silver dollars of
not less than \$2,000,000 nor more
than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bul-
lion, is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 6. That upon the passage
of this act the balances standing
with the Treasurer of the United
States to the respective credit of
national banks for deposits made
to redeem the circulating notes of
such banks, and all deposits there-
after received for like purpose, shall
be covered into the Treasury as a
miscellaneous receipt, and the
Treasurer of the United States shall
redeem from the general cash in
the Treasury the circulating notes
of said banks which may come into
his possession subject to redemption;
and upon the certificate of the
Comptroller of the Currency
that such notes have been received
by him and that they have been de-
stroyed and that no new notes will
be issued in their place, reimburse-
ment of their amount shall be
made to the Treasurer, under such
regulations as the Secretary of the
Treasury may prescribe, from an
appropriation hereby created, to be
known as national bank notes, re-
demption account, but the provi-
sions of this act shall not apply to
the deposits received under section
3, of the act of June 20, 1874, requir-
ing every national bank to keep, in
lawful money, with the Treasurer
of the United States a sum equal to
5 per cent of its circulation, to be
held and used for the redemption
of its circulating notes; and the
balance remaining of the deposits
so covered shall, at the close of
each month, be reported on the
monthly public debt statement as
debt of the United States, bearing
no interest.

"Sec. 7. That this act shall take
effect thirty days from and after its
passage."

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

Tight Money, Doubtful Credit, Big Stocks of Flour and Light Demand, With the July Liquidation in Wheat Have Caused the Lowest Prices on Record for Both.

NEVER was the wheat market more free from manipulation, than for a month past, except as it was depressed by the carriers, to make the highest carrying charges on record; yet it has never been so completely controlled by outside and artificial influences for so long a time. It is true that the spot supply and demand have made the price; but never was this supply so unnaturally increased by external causes, nor this demand so curtailed by them. It has not been a question of price, but of "spot cash," and the man who has had it to exchange for wheat or flour, has been able to make his own price for both in sufficient amount to establish the market for all who were not forced to sell for "check up," yet who dared not hold, in face of conditions that offered little promise of better values in the near future, while chances all favored still lower figures or less demand. In other words, a stringent money market, and the uncertainty of future, as well as present financial conditions, have controlled these markets as well as those of everything else. But they have effected them more unfavorably than many others, because of the excessive spot supply, notwithstanding a prospective shortage in the growing food crops of Europe and America, and a heavy shortage in the feed and fodder crops of all western Europe. These natural conditions have been such as would have caused *wild bull speculative markets* under ordinary circumstances; yet they have failed to bull even one feed stuffs—excepting hay—because of financial troubles, in spite of the small stocks of corn and oats in sight on this side the Atlantic, and of a good export demand for both from the other. Even wheat has been taken by both Great Britain and the Continent freely, at the lowest prices on record there, in over one hundred years, although exporters have not been in our market for flour, to any general extent, even with prices relatively as low or lower than wheat. This fact has been in part due to high ocean freights and scarcity of berth room, even at the advance, for near shipments, which were generally wanted in flour, as there has been considerable fear of condition of Baker's spring wheat extras, as the stock of these flours has been accumulating

for a year past, and there was a great deal of old flour on our market made from the crop of 1891. Low grades of spring have been too scarce at under \$1.90 in sacks, to permit much business in them for export, as they had been previously sold ahead for feeding purposes on the other side and were held higher. But the bulk of recent export purchases of wheat have been for July shipment, until nearly all the freight room available has been taken into next month to British and Continental ports. Extreme high rates of freight for hay, have also withdrawn a great deal of ordinarily available freight room, especially to the United Kingdom, which has been a heavy buyer of Canadian hay for a month past, to be shipped promptly by all our northern Atlantic ports, while France has absorbed considerable of the regular freight room for ham, since the French duty was removed from that staple. Even sailing vessels have been chartered hence, so urgent has been the demand for hay shipments and so scarce the steam room.

Such has been the abnormally bullish position of the grain and breadstuffs markets generally, and yet hay is the only staple that has advanced, while others have declined under the severity of the financial pressure. Had not Europe been a free buyer on this decline, we should have had a worse panic in these markets, or at least, for wheat, than was witnessed in the "Industrial" or "Cat-in-the-Bag" stocks, as these monopolies are called when managements are afraid or at least refuse to make any statements whatever of their financial conditions.

END OF THE CHICAGO DEAL IN WHEAT.

Even with this export demand, the heavy liquidation of long July wheat, by the clique in Chicago and their followers, produced almost a panic, near the close of June, when the carrying charges ran above 7c per bushel in Chicago and 6c in New York from July to September, such rates as never were known for wheat in good condition, although a scare, on this score, was caused by false rumors in Chicago which aggravated the situation. But the crisis was reached by the end of June, when the liquidation of the bull deal in Chicago was completed, after over seven months of manipulation by the clique, who were forced to sell their May wheat for July, by the banks which carried the spot wheat in Chicago for that clique, after it had forced the Northwestern millers and elevators to liquidate their shorts in May. While the clique losses were largely reduced by these

May settlements of the shorts, still they must have been very heavy, although the bulk of the decline was no doubt sustained by their followers, who bought the July they sold, some six weeks before the outsiders got out, on the belief that the deal would be carried into July. Had it not been for this disastrous attempt to corner the market, the stocks in sight in this country would never have piled up as they did; nor the money stringency been aggravated as it has been by the enormous amounts of cash tied up in these abnormal stocks at Chicago and Duluth, by which the financial strain upon the banks and the whole country has been unnecessarily and enormously incurred. But, with July 1st

THE CRISIS PASSED

and the wheat market is now upon a sounder and safer basis than it would have been, had it not been subjected to this unnatural depression, which was as extreme as its unnatural inflation had been in May. The statistical position of the world's supply and demand for the coming year, is abnormally strong in the whole breadstuffs list; and, it will assert itself so soon as the fear of further financial disturbances here shall have subsided, as it will, when their chief cause—the Sherman law—shall have been repealed. Indeed it was the prospective certainty of this repeal, after the extra session of Congress was called, on the last day of June (the same date of the completed liquidation in wheat) that caused a sharp rally in the market, on the partial coming of a short interest that had become large, on the protracted decline of May and June. This will be the next to liquidate, though it may be some time before, or, until money becomes generally easier, the first rush of the winter crop is over and Europe has placed the heavy purchases she has made here of late; and also taken care of the first movement of her own crops. But it may come at any time, should the spring crop mature badly or a wet harvest endanger the crops of either Europe or this country as was shown, by the last advance, on even doubtful and conflicting reports of danger in the Northwest. In other words, the accidents, which have helped the bears hitherto, will henceforth help the bulls, unless the Sherman law should fail of repeal, or be compromised; for, otherwise, failures will have lost their effect, even should they not cease with the removal of their cause. Whenever this shall happen, the

FLOUR MARKET WILL RALLY

too; for, it has been the fear of an impending panic in wheat for months past that has frightened buyers away from the

flour market, and left them with a loss on nearly every purchase they have made, during almost this entire crop year. With the new crop, and July 1, the conditions that prevailed the past year are changed; and, with the certainty of a rising market, sooner or later, buyers will soon discover the new state of affairs and that the coming year will be a buyer's year in which their purchases are likely to show a profit each time, that will make up their losses of the past year, which has been a seller's year throughout. It is this belief that has already made Europe a free buyer of our wheat, even on a continued and heavy decline; and it is why her markets have remained so remarkably steady in face of the protracted depression here, notwithstanding bad trade and financial conditions on the other side also. Europe is discounting the future of wheat at present prices, and she would do the same in flour, but for fear of condition upon old supplies. But when these are worked off and warm weather here, she will buy our flour as well, and our flour milling interests may look forward to as good a year to come, as the past has been bad. Bad, because they feared to sell ahead, or refused to meet a declining market until it got under the cost of production. This rally has not yet set in, however, except on the low grades of spring for feed for export, and prices are still at the lowest point for almost all other grades, except on forced sales for "check up" which have continued through the month, with intervals of cessation, where the money stringency temporarily abated, as it now promises to do permanently. From such a low level—the lowest on record—there can be little chance of further loss, though one may have to wait a while for an advance. Trade for the month has been almost wholly confined to job lots, as required to sort up brands and fill immediate consumption wants, and occasional export orders for special brands of Bakers and Patent Springs and low grades. Our city mills have kept sold ahead on Patents at \$4.25@4.50 and on feed at 80c or over for July, while their West India clears have moved at the close more freely at \$3.85, as the glut in these markets has been worked off at cost. At the close, Western flours are generally steadier and more active at 5@10c over late bottom prices.

BUFFALO.

"THE flowery and effervescent Roscoe Conkling James" of Buffalo, appears much amused at the silly vaporings of the egotistical woman in the northwest. For some weeks past its foolish tirade against

the Miller's National Association has appeared just a little more nauseating than usual and its readers in Buffalo have become thoroughly disgusted. I am willing to wager a nice little sum that not two subscribers in Buffalo have read a line in that journal during the past six weeks. As far as Mr. James is concerned, he perhaps only regrets that "Bridal Veil, the best flour on the face of the earth," was not mentioned in one of the many articles. If the garrulous old maid of the northwestern Tea Pot will keep up that sort of abuse and incidentally mention "Bridal Veil" there isn't the least doubt but Mr. James will come down handsomely either with an ad. or the long green. As it is a world of good has already been done. But how once she must have loved him; he paid many tributes to her charms in years gone by and now she has turned upon him. Others may get a whirl and it will not come unexpected.

Spring wheat flour sold lower last month by 10 cents per bbl. than ever known in Buffalo. Four dollars was considered bottom, but \$3.85 @ \$3.90 was taken for a round lot of the best made in this section. We got reports of the northwest doing much better even than that. With No. 1 northern, cash, down to 65½¢ @ 66¢ in Buffalo there was no hesitation in placing all the flour possible at those figures. The demand during the first three weeks was active but, toward the end of the month, trade was dull and there has been little improvement during the past two weeks. Prices are stronger again and there is some inclination to buy wheat for future shipment. The banks are a little more lenient of late although money is still very scarce.

Erie county and most other sections of New York state will produce about one-fourth more wheat than last year. Not a complaint, worthy of note, has been received thus far; on the contrary reports were never more favorable for crops of all kinds. The last sales of wheat from farmer's hands to country mills were at 65¢ and there is apparently quite a fair amount being held for higher prices or on account of the refusal of millers to purchase. Hay is down to \$10. @ \$12. per ton, oats 38¢ @ 40¢; potatoes sold at 70¢; butter 15¢ @ 18¢ per lb.; and eggs 15¢ per doz. What on earth are the farmers prospects this year, with another bountiful crop pushing the old one out of bin and stack, at prices for which they cannot be produced in this state?

The failure of the Queen City Bank was no great surprise to the grain trade, as there had been rumors of stock offered at

a liberal decline. Besides, the bank lacked management from the start. There were only three grain men, with small accounts, in it.

The German American Bank, of which Mr. George Sandrock is president, has gained fully a dozen new customers during the last squeeze in the money market here and greatly strengthened its hold on others in the grain trade, who have gone in during the past year. Although quite a distance from the Merchants' Exchange, "Sandrock's bank" is its best known, is next to the Marine (just across the way) in grain accounts. It is a comfort to do business with a bank that thoroughly understands and keeps track of the grain trade, and, really, the only one in the city is the German American.

Money has been so scarce here, for some weeks, that a few grain dealers have, in a manner, gone out of the business for the time being. They are not the *small fry* either, but old established houses with excellent connections both in Duluth and Chicago. These be times when a man can best afford not to do anything.

Some talk of the Cataract mill, in connection with the failure of the bank at Niagara Falls, managed to gain a footing in Buffalo and might have gone farther only for a prompt denial. The Cataract never had any business with the bank at the Falls.

The whaleback line is not taking flour this year. As flour carriers, McDougall's pigs are of little use, with no facilities for transferring to warehouse and cars here.

They must weigh very close in Duluth or Buffalo, when two vessels loading in the former port and unloading in the latter find a shortage of 300 bushels in wheat cargoes. One was short exactly 300 bushels, while the other was over the same amount. The system introduced by Junius S. Smith has worked wonders in grain weighing and the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange is deservedly proud of their chief weigh-master.

In the death of Joseph E. Hadcock, of Buffalo, the Canal Fraternity loses one of its best known members. Joseph Hadcock had been unfortunate in pork speculation, and freight contracts by canal also went against him. It seems that every attempt to recover his lost hold resulted in bringing him closer to the end, and last winter he quietly dropped out of business. The deceased had, like other canal men, many good qualities, but he was rather desperate in his undertakings and his methods, therefore, required the consequent means to carry them to a successful point. At such times he made no friends. The Ex-

change drafted suitable resolutions and there is no doubt but his associates, who so nobly expressed their thoughts, heartily meant every word written.

W. H. Dunwoody, who last month testified before the United States Senatorial committee, appointed to investigate the depressed prices of Agricultural products, "that the millers profit on a barrel of flour had at all times been as high as \$1.80 whereas it was but 15 cents now," is simply a "daisy" and deserves promotion at the hands of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company.

Louis Pfohl, an old wet grain buyer and, for years, a plaster-tight friend of F. J. Henry, has grown rich enough to purchase a steamer and with it a cargo of flour. The former a wreck and the latter, after buffeting the waves for many months, is in bad shape. Still with his usual good luck Louis will come out ahead. To assure this, however, he should have taken in his old friend.

Canal rates fell off to 4 cents on wheat and then gained one-quarter. The "Scalper" wanted a decline and it came, with the assistance of a few grain shippers. This is a queer world we live in. The forwarder is said to be the canal's friend, still he depresses rates, and even after that unkindly cut, exacts a commission, making a profit or saving a loss both ways. The "boys" are afraid to contract ahead for shipment to New York. The situation has been thoroughly sifted and no profit of sufficient size can be discovered. Those who were so severely bitten a month ago, will not undertake it, and the very few who escaped, do not propose to grasp at so shadowy a thing as an August movement of grain to the seaboard.

The canal is making money and feels the light supply of boats. Four hundred more carriers could be used on the great ditch and not affect rates a fraction. Boats are being rushed at both ends, and at New York captains will not wait to load, unless the freight is ready at the moment the last pound of grain has been taken out.

The receipts of flour have not shown up as well as last year, but this month will tell a different story, as several large sized steamers have been brought to bear on this freight and cargoes of 25 to 31,000 bbls. are now of frequent occurrence.

The wet wheat—11,000 bu. on the steamer Sitka, from Port Arthur, shows what an exacting old codger Uncle Sam is. Although the wheat was not worth 20 cents per bushel, in the opinion of wet-grain dealers, nothing less than 25 cents duty would be accepted on it, if it was sold here. The owners could see no money in that transaction and so it was taken

out in the lake and dumped there. The Treasury department may have something more to say, later on, regarding the method used in clearing the Sitka at this port.

If there was ever a disgusted, disappointed, gossiping old woman, that one is the editor of the Northwestern Teapot. In the language of the newspaper man "he is trying to make out a case," and goes at it so desperately that he who runs may read his shame.

250 to 16! What of it, so long as the 250 were grouped in an alert, enthusiastic, compact audience. Out of all the millers in the country only 250 attended "millers' day." Not one Buffalo miller was there, and if the figures are correct, according to the newspaper standard of computation, not a man more than 150 could have been counted with a magnifying glass of extraordinary power, in this grouped, alert, enthusiastic, compact audience. What a victory! What an influence! Every newspaper from the country weekly to the "largest circulation in the world," knows how the fair managers have coddled the press; the inducements held out to advertise the show, and with all the "influence," coupled with bulldozing, only 250 millers could be persuaded to attend millers' day. What a victory!

The "millers' day" issue reminds a sensible reader of peas in a bladder. How maggoty the abuse of the young man with the signature sounds. "Mr. Fr. Barry and his conferees;" "we sawed wood;" "water on a duck's back;" "keep away from buzz saws;" "frothy young man with a signature and a diamond ring or two," and other choice bits of gutter language in the "editorial" department is simply shocking.

Is this working for the interests of the millers of the United States? O for a weekly milling journal worthy of the name.

The export demand for feed has kept prices decidedly firm in this market. Just enough has arrived and been offered by millers to keep the supply below actual wants. Coarse winter bran, sacked, sold readily at \$15.00; spring, \$13.75; choice white middlings, \$16.00; rye feed, \$14.50, and other grades in proportion.

Allen & Co., brokers, have resumed business and young A. J. Wright is apparently "in it" again. It was rumored that he would pay his creditors in full while the New York end of the concern would give half cash and half notes. This is a queer deal, to say the least, and one which, if carried out, will go to the courts for justice. To make fowl of one class of creditors and good red herring of another

is more than can be expected in this age.

The Noye Manufacturing Co. report a large amount of work booked for the next five months. Among the mills are: 50 bbl. mill at Avoca; 75 bbl. at Lockport, Ind.; 75 bbl. at Lockport, N. Y., for Grigg Brothers & Ellis; a large flour mixer and packer for the Consolidated Milling Co. in Buffalo; 100 bbl. mill for A. Bennett, Rochester, and a 75 bbl. at Holshopper, Pa.

The Akron mill has a great scheme, which it is said originated in the prolific mind of W. C. Newman. This mill sells a low grade flour for \$2.50 per sack and when the sack is empty it will make two pairs of trousers. It takes among the foreigners and the mill is humming. The "H. O." mills are nearly up.

Mr. Jones, of Jones & Brinker, Fargo, N. D., says that not more than three-fourths of the acreage has been sown, owing to unfavorable weather.

I notice that "Cornmeal" Murphy, according to a letter in the New York World, is a miserable failure as a corn apostle. That he has antagonized almost every one who might have aided his cause. Kicked out of editorial rooms in Germany, where he went to furnish erroneous statements, he "approached" the Government Chemist and was simply laughed at. He has brought the name of the American Agricultural Department into contempt. The UNITED STATES MILLER, three years ago, said the attempt to introduce corn bread into Germany would be a failure and especially so with a man like Murphy, who acted like a humbug in this country. He has made a fat living at the expense of the government and it is about time his tap was cut off.

The grist mill of Albert P. Gage, at Warsaw, burned last week. It was built in 1816 and was the third oldest mill in that town. Loss \$4,000 on building and \$1,800 on machinery and stock.

The receipt of flour by lake to date were 2,750,000 bbls. against 3,100,000 last year; grain 45,400,000 bu. against 39,160,000 last year.

Shipments by canal 14,500,000 bushels against 7,800,000 last year.

Shipments by rail 25,200,000 bushels against 24,300,000 last year.

BUFFALO, July 15, 1893.

SUPERIOR.

INACTIVITY has characterized the milling industry at Superior during the past few weeks. During June there were but 94,001 bbls. of flour turned out by the mills here, and since the first of the present month the mills have run

exceedingly light. For the week ending Saturday, July 8, there were 22,897 bbls. manufactured here. The following shows the production, shipments and quantity of flour in store by the mills at Duluth and Superior, and the receipts and shipments and amount in store by the several railroads for the week ending July 8.

Mills	Produced	Shipped	In Store
Duluth, bbls. ...	None	9,845	18,467
Superior, bbls. ...	22,897	22,897	None
Total, bbls.	22,897	32,742	18,467

RAILROAD REPORT, (FLOUR IN TRANSIT)

Name of rail-road.	Received	Shipped
St. P. & D.	18,768	99,327
Northern Pacific ..	16,210	11,310
Eastern Minn.	43,739	35,414
C. M. St. P. & O.	6,900	19,200
Total,	85,317	170,750

Name of rail-road.	In Store
St. P. & D.	45,729
Northern Pacific ..	18,150
Eastern Minn.	138,243
C. M. St. P. & O.	10,200
Total,	212,322

The flour market, during the present month, has ruled very dull, and the outlook is not especially encouraging. There is no movement abroad, and about all the trade there is at present, is domestic. The Freeman mill has been at work on orders well placed, and has a good profit on its output. The Lake Superior mill likewise, is fortunate in its orders booked, having enough to keep it in operation for some time. Millers are all hopeful of better times, and expect to find relief soon after the meeting of Congress, and a re-adjustment of the financial affairs. About the only inducement now for buying is the very low price, and extraordinary low freight rates. On the new basis of 35c to New York for the all-rail rate, the all-rail and across lake rates on flour to various points throughout the country are shown below, together with the rate for the lake and rail haul, over which nearly all the commodity is now being moved:

Superior to—	Lake and rail.	Across lake.	All rail.
New York	22%	31	25
Boston	24%	33	27
Philadelphia	24%	31	25
Albany or Troy	21%	32	24
Rochester	18	29%	29%
Buffalo	12%	25	25
Baltimore	19%	30	22
Montreal	20%	33	25
Kingston	17%	32	24
Pittsburgh	19%	28	22
Chicago	12%	17	19
Detroit	17	18	19
New Orleans	10	35%	37%
Reading or Harrisburg ..	20%	26	30
Cincinnati	17%	17	20
Toledo	16	17	19
Cleveland	16	20	21%
Indianapolis	20%	17	19
Peoria	12%	12%	12%
Omaha	12%	23	23
Des Moines	12%	23%	23%
Elmira	19%	19%	19%
Binghamton	20%	20%	20%

The improvements about the mills are all progressing, notwithstanding the dull times, and work in no quarter would probably have been pushed more rapidly had there been greater activity in flour. The immense foundation for the elevator for the Grand Republic mill is practically completed. The engines which are being received are made by the Filer

& Stowell Company of Milwaukee, a company that has just built nine engines for the Pillsbury's in Minneapolis. The milling machinery is all in place and it is now believed that the mill will be ready to run by the 15th of August. The elevator will be completed and filled with wheat before the mill is ready to start up. The mill is a fine, substantial plant and a credit to its stockholders.

E. F. Hopkins, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has resigned to become manager for Cudahy Bros., at Minneapolis. Mr. Hopkins had been a busy officer, and in retiring from the Chamber he said: "I have endeavored to make the Chamber a credit to Superior. I have answered innumerable letters, circulated facts and statistics, guarded the press reports, encouraged manufacturers and mills to locate, attended to map work in all parts of the United States, securing some valuable changes in favor of Superior, entertained visitors and sought to the best of my ability to advance the interest of the entire city." It is certain that Mr. Hopkins is a wide awake official and did some good work for the Chamber. He will be missed, especially by the news paper workers.

The William Listman Milling Company, which is erecting a mill at the east end has been greatly strengthened by the addition of a number of new stockholders. This company has absorbed the Listman mill at La Crosse, and the capital increased from \$250,000 to \$375,000. Among the new stockholders are: Jas. Bardou of Superior, and W. P. Peyton of Duluth. The latter will become one of the active members of the company. The mill here has a nominal capacity of 4,000 and the La Crosse mill 1,500 barrels per day.

In the case of L. S. Sullivan and others against the Lake Superior Elevator Company, Judge Nelson of the United States District Court has handed down a decision holding the elevator company liable for damages sustained by the Steamer D. W. Rust, by the falling of the conveyor trestle between elevators B. & C., on May 19, of last year. The vessel was laying along side the elevator dock waiting to be loaded when the trestle gave way, falling on the steamer doing considerable damage. The vessel owners alleged negligence and recovered.

The Listman mill, it is thought, will be ready to commence grinding by the middle or latter part of August. The foundation for the big fly wheel is laid and the wheel will soon be adjusted. The three upright boilers have been set. The elevator is nearly ready, and is

now waiting for the machinery which is being constructed by the Edw. P. Allis Co.

Most of the machinery for the Anchor mill is in position, and the wait is now for the engines. The business offices for this company have been located in the Descent block, lately occupied by F. G. Descent. The business of manufacturing will soon be in smooth working order.

A new transportation company has entered the field for business here. The steamer B. W. Blanchard, last week took out a load of flour from here for the east by Ogdensburg and the Vermont Central Railroad. This is the first consignment of flour via Ogdensburg for a number of years, and if the initial trip is successful others will follow. The movement is being made by the Ogdensburg Transportation Co., heretofore confined to the Lake Michigan traffic.

This sharp competition in freight rates is paralyzing the business on Lake Superior. Half a dozen vessels have been offered during the past day or two to carry wheat to Buffalo at 1c a bushel and no shipments were made at that, or rather the extraordinary low rate did not induce any extra charters. Vessel men and marine dealers do not believe that the present low rate will be maintained to the close of navigation. On the contrary, it is the opinion that rates on wheat will run from three to five cents before the fall movement is over. Late crop reports are not so favorable and an impression is beginning to find its way into the calculations of wheat-men, that wheat will be selling for 85 cents before December and that there will be brisk trading all along the line. In this event there will be a rush of wheat to the seaboard and there is a chance yet that marine men will make enough this season to enable them to buy their next winter's coal. The summary of the government report on wheat in the northwest is as follows: July 12—Harvesting is progressing in Minnesota and Nebraska. In Minn. wheat light, injured by drought; Wis.—gale damaged much grain in southern part of the state; Iowa—harvesting; The Dakota—wheat fair, effects of drought noticeable. In none of the states is the outlook better than an average, and in some it is below. This prospect, and the certainty of a big export demand are already beginning to interest the bears and gives a better tone to the flouring business.

C. J. McCollum and M. B. Coburn have formed a partnership to engage in the grain business with offices in the Breunig block. Mr. McCollum

is a well known grain dealer in the northwest as is also Mr. Coburn. The latter gentleman is now doing missionary work among the farmers of Dakota. The firm expects to handle a large amount of grain and it will be quite a factor to this growing business in the city.

The fact that every milling concern and elevator company in the city is going forward with plans for business just as though there was a booming market for flour is a sufficient expression of opinion as to their belief in the future of the trade. A revival of business is confidently expected for this fall by many and they are shaping affairs as though they were indubitably assured of that fact. All the new mills will be in operation, or ready to be operated just as soon as the bustling contractors can complete them. There is no disposition to delay or to postpone matters on the part of the companies, and without exception they will be in readiness to take advantage of the first spurt in trade. Several misfortunes have fallen rather heavily on Superior during the past few months and a number of her big industries are running light or have temporarily suspended, but among the flour mills there is a feeling of confidence and a determination to make business if there is any possible show for it. Within the present reason there will be completed and equipped a group of the finest mills in the world and they are fortunately in the hands of men of energy, capital and good business discernment. These mills will not lay idle; a market will be discovered if it does not come of itself and the flouring industry at the head of navigation, the mill men say, will be found in the lead in dull times as well as under the more favorable conditions.

J. F. H.
Superior, July 13.

DULUTH.

THE flouring mills at the head of the lakes have made a poor record during the past month and there is but little in the way of encouragement sighted in the near future. Business is as nearly paralyzed in all departments of trade as it well can be and still make a showing of activity. Week before last, and last week several of the mills were not in operation, or, if at all, but a small portion of the time. The output and exports from the head of the lakes for the four weeks named, were as follows, with comparisons:

	1892		1891	
	Output, bbls.	Exports, bbls.	Output, bbls.	Exports, bbls.
July 1	38,493	10,793	22,271	7,580
June 24	45,072	10,645	21,990	8,949
June 17	38,439	18,300	21,322	11,187
June 10	38,692	19,214	23,462	13,936

The production, receipts and shipments of flour and receipts

and shipments of grain for June as compared with June, 1892, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		1893.	1892.
Flour produced, Duluth, barrels.....		86,463	87,256
Flour produced, Superior, barrels.....		94,901	500,221
Flour received, barrels.....		722,865	2,391,274
Wheat received, bushels.....		2,150,008	577
Rye received, bushels.....		577	21,840
Flax received, bushels.....		577	21,840
SHIPMENTS.		1893.	1892.
Flour, bbls.....		879,047	857,930
Wheat, bushels.....		7,554,068	2,999,743
Rye, bus.....		5,715	21,840
Flax seed, bus.....		49,320	80,592

The report of Secretary Welles of the Board of Trade shows the stock of grain in store at Duluth, by grades, on Monday, July 10, as follows:

	Bushels
No. 1 Hard wheat.....	1,537,764
No. 2 Northern wheat.....	4,701,433
No. 3 Northern wheat.....	186,945
No. 3 spring wheat.....	135,801
No grade spring wheat.....	11,613
Rejected and Condemned wheat.....	31,955
Special bin wheat.....	28,100
Total wheat in store.....	5,390,005
Decrease during the week.....	352,508
In store this date last year.....	3,541,293
Decrease for the week last year.....	397,372
Stock of rye now in store.....	1,017
Increase of rye during the week.....	440
Stock of barley now in store.....	3,822
Stock of flax seed now in store.....	292
Wheat in store at Minneapolis.....	9,837,601
Decrease wheat at Minneapolis.....	139,712
Corn in store at Minneapolis.....	8,581
Outs in store at Minneapolis.....	3,892
Flax seed in store at Minneapolis.....	53,108
Rye in store at Minneapolis.....	2,108
Barley in store at Minneapolis.....	25,773

The bottom has completely dropped out of freight rates, indeed there are no rates or quotations. Boats this week in port have taken wheat to Buffalo for $1\frac{1}{2}$ c and $1\frac{1}{4}$ c per bush. These boats, however, will not return for more wheat at those rates. There is nothing doing in ore shipments and almost every other commodity of freight is tied up for lack of buyers. Lumber is being taken from Duluth to Tonawanda and Buffalo at \$1.75 a thousand feet, but there is no more profit in this than there is in wheat at $1\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel. Vessel owners and captains are in bad humor and their conclusions generally are that unless business picks up they will tie up their boats. It is quite likely, despite the present unfavorable conditions, that the shipments of wheat will be continued until the elevators are emptied and the stock disposed of. Two weeks, at the rate wheat has been going down the lakes, will suffice to clean up the bins, but owing to the curtailment and general depression, the movement may not be as lively as during the past fortnight.

Wheat remains phenomenally low, the quotations on the board July 11, being No. 1 hard, cash, $67\frac{1}{2}$ c; July 68c; September $72\frac{3}{4}$ c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 64c; July $64\frac{1}{2}$ c; September $69\frac{1}{4}$ c. No. 2 Northern, cash, $60\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 3, $55\frac{1}{4}$ c; Rejected, $49\frac{3}{4}$ c. On track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, $74\frac{3}{4}$ c; Rye 42c. But little is doing on the Board and the members, with elongated faces, are taking in the world's fair, or otherwise whiling away the time until business shall resume. The unexpected dull period, with other causes, have been sufficient to

delay operations on the hand—some new Board of Trade building, which is soon to be erected in place of the present building, which is to be sold. Plans have been prepared and details arranged so that work will begin as soon as it is deemed advisable to move. The new building is to be a model and pattern for similar buildings in other places, and will be a credit to the Board and to the city.

Since my last letter, radical changes have been made in the management of the Lake Superior Elevator Co. and the Union Improvement Co., made necessary in the straightening out of the complicated affairs of the Northern Pacific Elevator Co. and the Red River Valley Co.

The old officers of the first two named companies tendered their resignations on account of dissatisfaction among the stockholders and an entirely new deal was made, as follows: President, George Spencer, of Spencer, Moore & Co., grain commission men; Vice President, Geo. B. Cooksey, grain dealer, New York; Treasurer, L. Mendenhall; Assist. Treasurer, J. H. Dight, president and cashier, respectively, of the First National Bank of Duluth; Secretary, A. R. Macfarlane; Assistant Secretary, J. C. Hunter, vice president and cashier, respectively, of the American Exchange Bank of Duluth. The same officers were chosen for both companies. A meeting of the stockholders has been called for August 1st, to take into consideration propositions as to the policy of the new organization. The concerns are well officered and if executive ability and ample capital count in such an enterprise, they cannot fail of abundant success in the future. Mr. Cooksey is now in New York arranging certain financial matters with eastern allies. He will return in time for the August meeting.

Plans for the new state elevator, to be erected at Duluth out of funds provided from the public treasury, have been accepted by Gov. Nelson and the warehouse commission. The plans call for a main structure built of timber and cased in iron, 90x117 feet. It will have a capacity of 500,000 bushels and will be provided with 200 car-load bins, and these bins will be for private consignments from the farmer and will be used individually. The rest of the main building will be taken up with larger bins, ranging in size from 4,000 to 8,000 bushels. The main building and necessary engine and boiler rooms will be built this season, after which, when the grangers make further provision of money, it is proposed to build an annex 72x280 feet, with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. The annex will be divided into bins of 15,000 bushels capacity

each. The site purchased is admirably situated for the purposes of such an institution. It was bought of Harrington & Willard for \$11,000. Mr. Harrington owns the adjoining strip of land and has entered into an agreement with the commissioners whereby a strip 120 feet wide will be secured, and this will accommodate the largest lake vessels. The location is in the St. Louis River Bay. Dredging and dock building will be immediately attended to, so that by the time the elevator is completed, boats may lie under her spouts. The cost of the work now provided for will be \$170,000 and advertisements will at once be inserted in the daily papers for bids from contractors. The elevator will not be completed in time for the fall movement of the coming crop, but may be ready sometime next year. The whole affair is of state paternalism that surprises even the socialists among the farmers who procured it to be brought about, and it is openly predicted that the undertaking will end in expensive failure.

There has just been decided some rather sensational elevator stories concerning the method of dealing by the Northern Pacific and Red River Elevator Companies of Minneapolis. It had been rumored, rather extensively, that the insolvent companies had issued elevator certificates in excess of wheat actually held; another story was that country banks, throughout the northwest, and a long chain of country elevators of the companies, had loaned heavily upon certificates of the company—loaning 60 cents on each bushel of wheat—and that they were badly embarrassed in consequence. These matters coming to the attention of M. J. Forbes, of this city, receiver for the companies, he, in his official capacity and to put at rest such rumors, if untrue, applied for an injunction restraining the companies from disposing of their wheat in terminal elevators. The matter was brought before the court at St. Paul, and among the grain men of this city, who attended the hearing of the case, were M. J. Forbes, A. D. Thompson and George Spencer. Prior to the hearing, Mr. Rupley, a representative of the companies, who was in Duluth, said there was no foundation for the stories; that the companies had borrowed no money from country banks on wheat certificates. It appeared more likely that the fact was that the companies had issued more notes, secured by the certificates, than the wheat in store, if sold, would suffice to take up. The difference had been wiped out by a steadily declining market. These notes were held largely in eastern, Canadian and Minneapolis banks. Small

amounts of the paper were placed in Duluth, but the total amount floated here was comparatively small. The matter, on the hearing, was withdrawn and taken out of court, which has been interpreted to mean that the stories were without foundation in fact; such action will facilitate the settlement of the affairs of the companies.

It will be remembered that certain Canadian banks and interested creditors at Duluth sued out attachments, aggregating \$500,000, on notes given by the Northern Pacific and Fall River Valley Elevator Companies, on the ground that they were disposing of their grain to defraud their creditors. The district court at Fargo issued attachment papers to the sheriffs of 23 counties, including over eighty three elevators. The matters against the Red River Company were settled and those against the Northern Pacific Company were heard at Fargo. Attorneys from this city represented the plaintiffs and it is announced that affairs will eventually be satisfactorily adjusted all round.

H. P. Gill and C. D. Wright, for some time past partners in the flouring mill business have dissolved. It was these gentlemen who had intended by a stock enterprise to build a large flouring mill in the city; the stringency came along and the undertaking fell through. J. J. Hartley, formerly office man for this firm has, with others, opened a flour brokerage business, with office in the Board of Trade building. The firm is known as J. J. Hartly & Co.

At a recent meeting of the Duluth Board of Trade, the bond of the Superior Terminal Elevator Company was accepted and approved and the new warehouses K. and L. were made regular and official on the Duluth Board of Trade. This also makes regular receipts for grain stored therein.

The Duluth Chamber of Commerce, an institution whose municipal value is a topic for occasional discussion, has met and condemned the Sherman Silver law. The Chamber also decided to send Secretary Thompson to the World's congress on water-ways to be held in Chicago next month. Mr. Thompson who is a prime mover in the deep water-way to the Sea from the great lakes, will deliver an address. Should Mr. Thompson ever be accused of chasing moonbeams in other directions it can not be said but what his head is well placed on this deep water-way subject. By his untiring and well directed endeavors he has, in two connections, pretty thoroughly shown the country the national necessity of the water outlet

to the Ocean. If he has the usual span of years set to his credit he will probably see vessels load at Duluth or Milwaukee for Liverpool, direct. After this commercial feat is accomplished and the products of the northwest are consigned direct to the ports of the world, these "financial stringencies" will be less embarrassing.

The arrivals and clearances, notwithstanding the general business apathy, are nearly as large as for the corresponding periods last year. Coal, however, is coming up the lakes rather slowly and unless the pace is quickened the usual, or necessary supply will not be delivered until the squally months of the late fall. Owing to the ridiculously low rates paid for transporting coal the vessels are avoiding the trade rather than soliciting it. And no one in marine circles seems able to predict when things will take a change for the better.

H. F. J.

Duluth, July 12.

ST. LOUIS.

THE bears have had their inning and the bulls are at the bat. For nearly a month the bears were on top, and during their supremacy they trampled the wheat market down lower than their most sanguine expectations had led them to believe possible. When the 70 mark was reached, in the middle of June, every one expected a relapse; but no, wheat prices continued to drop lower and lower, until on Thursday June 29, July wheat sold for as low as 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Aug. for 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and Sept. at 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. There is no telling what dreadful anti-climax this depression might have culminated in, had not an unexpected event happened to turn the tide. On July 1st the President called the extra session of Congress, and this proclamation restored such confidence in the local market that July jumped, that day, back to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Aug. to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and Sept. to 67¢. Since that, however, the good work has failed to go on, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ bid and 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ sold, being the highest figures for July wheat so far this month. The speculators are greatly disappointed over wheat's failure to do better, and are afraid of another and more serious depression.

The President's proclamation resulted in perceptibly increased speculation. Almost the entire stock of No. 2. red wheat changed hands during the boom on Saturday July 1, although there were 2,600,000 bushels in store, fully 2,000,000 being delivered on contracts. The D. R. Francis Commission Co., and others carrying wheat for the United Elevator Co. handled most of it; J. B. M. Kehlor, H. C. Haarstick, and the Orthweins buying in nearly 2,000,000 bus.

between them, the latter two for export trade.

But while the president's proclamation may have had the effect of temporarily reviving the wheat market it certainly did not succeed in re-uscitating the flour market. Trade with the millers and flour merchants is terribly dull. The market is absolutely stagnant. The slight rise in wheat failed to create sufficient confidence to advance the price of flour, and rather than sell their products at the present cut-throat prices, the millers prefer to run their mills very lightly and sell cautiously. Last week there were two holidays and, in consequence, the mills, whose aggregate capacity amounts to 108,000 barrels per week of six days, turned out only 37,050. Nevertheless, a few of the millers report a fairly satisfactory business and say that if wheat continues to rise, flour prices will soon do likewise. They attribute the present slack trade to a general feeling of distrust, the advance in ocean freight rates, the decline in foreign exchange and the unprecendently low prices which furnish no attractions to buyers. The latest flour quotations are

Family	.....	\$2.00	\$2.10
Choice	.....	2.15	2.30
Fancy	.....	2.40	2.50
Extra fancy	.....	2.55	2.65
Duties	.....	3.20	3.30
Rye Flour	.....	3.25	3.40

The local flour men were greatly surprised yesterday to hear that Yaeger Bros., for many years in business here, had failed at Waverly, Ill. Investigation proved the report true and it was further learned that the firm had confessed judgment to the Bank of Waverly for \$27,000. It is understood that operations will not be suspended, but that the bank will continue to run the mill, as it is in very fine condition, with new boiler and machinery and, in all, a very valuable property. The failure was not due so much to the stringency of the money market as to the fact that the firm was doing business on a small capital and the low prices for wheat and flour proved too much for them. The Yaeger Bros. are well known here and in Carlinville, Ill., and many regrets are heard at their failure.

Mr. J. B. M. Kehlor, the millionaire miller, has not, as yet, fully decided whether to rebuild his big mill at Litchfield, Ill., which was burned to the ground last February, or not. It looks, however, as though he would not, for he has about concluded negotiations for the purchase of the large flour mill at Aviston, Ill., that has been idle for nearly two years. It has a capacity of 800 bbls. per day and, though it belongs to an estate, was formerly run by Mauntell, Borgess & Co. Mr. Kehlor is credited with a determination to enlarge and re-

model the mill, altering it sufficiently to almost double its output.

Josh Grigg of Sparta, Ill., spent a few days in the city this week. Asked as to the wheat outlook in his neighborhood he said: "The farmers are harvesting a large plump berry such as is particularly suitable for milling purposes and it is thought the yield will be very close to the average. Any improvement in the speculative wheat market will very likely bring out a good demand for good flour such as has not been seen in many days and millers in Southern Illinois are not carrying large supplies, running their mills on half time, at the outside."

Fusz & Backer were awarded the contract for furnishing the city institutions with flour for the next three months for \$2.98 a bbl. This is the cheapest the city has ever been able to buy extra fancy.

Will Stanard, son of ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard, president of the Stanard Milling Co., has returned from an extended trip through the California country, looking much improved in health. He will associate himself with his father's firm.

The United Elevator Co. has moved its offices from the Merchants' Exchange Building to the new Rialto.

Ex-Governor David R. Francis is often seen on the floor of the Exchange and is regarded as a very clever grain speculator. He had his hand in the recent big wheat deal.

The decline in the wheat market was too much for John Warren and John Thyson. The former went to St. Paul the latter to Texas.

Here's a specimen of George Kelly's humor:

"With its usual enterprise and keen foresight, the Merchants' Exchange wired President Cleveland just six hours after he had issued his proclamation calling for an extra session of Congress, requesting him to take just that action. The Merchants' Exchange is never behind the issues and questions of the day longer than a week."—*Sunday Post Dispatch*.

St. Louis, Mo., July 15.

The following from Chicago Tribune, Feb. 14th:

RAILWAY NOTES.

"The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has just added to its rolling-stock, two new sleeping and boudoir cars, costing nearly \$45,000 each. These cars are said to be the finest ever placed on any road in the country, and are especially designed for use during the World's Columbian Exposition."

These cars are models of elegance and beauty, each Compartment and Boudoir being fitted with a complete toilet set, cleverly hidden from view when not in use. They are in daily service between Chicago and Cincinnati, and should be seen and used, to be fully appreciated.

All of the Monon's through day trains are made up of smoking cars, new coaches and Parlor and Dining Cars.

THE COMPULSORY GRADING OF AMERICAN FLOURS.

[A Paper read by Mr. HENRY C. KURTZ, at a meeting of the National Association of Master Bakers, on June 6.]

Gentlemen—I feel that I am taking up a somewhat original and advanced position in bringing to your notice the question of the compulsory grading of American flours. Advanced in the sense that the question, so far as I know and can glean, has been little considered, and still less discussed. Some to whom I have spoken upon the subject look upon it as one of impracticability and not worth discussing. To my mind it is a question of the immediate future, and I take it that it is much more profitable to discuss the problems that are awaiting settlement than the problems that are already settled. To many, it is scarcely a baker's question at all, but rather that of a miller's and flour factor's.

The baking and milling trades are so closely allied that that which is of interest for one must of necessity be of interest, more or less for the other. But this subject must of necessity be more of a baker's than a miller's and flour factor's. Bakers work American flour, millers blend it, and flour factors sell it. Other objectors say, "Why use American flour at all? Why not use English-made flours?" Well, there is, doubtless a good deal of patriotism in the question, but I take it that it is an objection that can hardly be raised seriously. American flours have been received with much favor, and have taken such a hold upon the trade throughout the United Kingdom that bakers would hardly care to do without them. At any rate, they could not without seriously altering the character of the article they sell. Some other objectors think that I may have a political object in view in discussing this question, or that I desire to put a brake upon Free Trade, or possibly I am a politician in disguise. I can only say that I value American flours too highly, and have experienced the advantages for their use too long, to say one word against their free importation. Dealing thus briefly with the objections that have been raised against the consideration of the subject of this paper, I would draw your attention to one of the roads leading up to it. A straw indicates the direction in which the wind is blowing; so, too, this road points to possible legislation to bring about that for which I plead—the compulsory grading of American flours.

There has been a very strong tendency during the last few years in the various Acts of Parliament altering and governing the laws relating to trade

to throw upon the manufacturer or merchant the responsibility of marking his goods or merchandise in a manner describing them precisely as they are represented, and to strip away, in fact, everything that will in any way mislead the purchaser, however ignorant he may be. Indeed, the Legislature has gone farther; it insists that not only shall the goods or merchandise be exactly as represented, but they shall be accompanied by a printed declaration of what they really are.

Many illustrations of the working of these Acts of Parliament will doubtless be brought to mind without my troubling you with examples. The Merchandise Mark Acts goes a step still further; it insists that all foreign manufactured goods imported into this country shall bear the name of the country where they have been manufactured. Only a few days since a discussion took place in the House of Lords on the desirability of marking dead meat with the name of the place from which it was sent to the London market, in order that the purchaser might know that he was purchasing that which was not English raising.

I am quite aware that these Acts of the Legislature do not meet with the approval of all classes of our countrymen; but when did an Act of Parliament meet every individual case? There is a common saying that the exception proves the rule; and, with all our desire for the absolute freedom of trade, in our trade there are but few men who do not feel these laws are beneficial to the general community, if not to traders themselves. I have no intention, however, of discussing these laws; I simply adduce them as evidence of the lines on which we may expect future legislation to run and showing also one of the grounds leading up to the compulsory grading of American flour.

First, then, let us consider whether the present system of importing American flours under various fanciful names, without any guarantee of quality, is a good and satisfactory one. I should say decidedly that it is not. I do not object to the American millers retaining distinctive names for their respective kinds and qualities of flour. Without these names the poetry of Transatlantic flour would be gone; and who amongst us on this side of the water would be so wicked as to desire their abolition? But my contention is that we require something more than a mere name. We want each bag or package of flour to be marked with a full description of the grade of flour contained therein. The American system of build-

ing up a trade on the reputation obtained by a certain mark of flour or name, and when the faith of the baker has been gained on the knowledge obtained from the use of that mark or name, to suddenly lower the quality some 10 or 15 per cent, is certainly a bad one. It is bad at any rate, for the British baker; and it has become a very common complaint that well known brands have deteriorated—indeed, to my mind, so common as to demand a remedy. Who has not suffered in some way from this system of trading?

I will give you an example of what I mean. In the autumn of the year 1891 a large number of American flours suddenly dropped from ten to fifteen per cent in quality. The London trade made large contracts for the delivery of these flours, and what was the result?—the baker had to take them. In some cases, I admit, allowances were made, but in many cases the loss fell absolutely upon the baking trade; and the bakers had no remedy. Of course, I know I shall possibly be met here with numerous and various reasons why these changes in the quality of flour have taken place.

It is presumably unnecessary to adduce evidence that the changes I have described do take place. I may take it that part of my case at any rate is admitted. Well, then, what are the extenuating circumstances urged? We are told that the quality of the flour produced differs according to the season, and that the latter part of a season produces better flour than that which is made immediately after harvest—that is to say, flour matures and improves by reasonable age. Bad milling may at times have something to do with our complaints but the American miller who does not understand his business, or who meets with some misfortune in his buying or his mills, has no right to charge his loss to the British Baker.

Now, while I am prepared to accept these reasons for some small amount of change in the quality of American flour, I am not prepared to accept them as an answer to my indictment. The conclusion to which I have arrived on this part of my subject is that the almighty dollar is at the bottom of it, and until we take measures to protect ourselves, or become a scientific body of men, we shall be constantly liable to this species of fraud. Our scientific friends tell us that we ought to test every load of flour delivered—test it for color, for strength, and for various other qualities. I concede them the point, but we must not forget that the scientific education of our trade has been very much neglected, and

that a large percentage of bakers (London bakers certainly) are wholly without the scientific knowledge necessary to determine the true value of a sample of flour.

Of course they have a ready means of determining the value of flour they buy, but we all know how easy it is to be deceived in the rough tests that in our ignorance and the hurry of business we sometimes employ. I am touching on this subject to-day in the interests of the rank and file of the trade, and those interests, equally with the interests of our scientific friends, should be the care of the National Association. To put the grievance in as short a sentence as possible, it comes to this: The brands "Patent Flour," "Baker's Grade," "First Patents," have lost all meaning; the outside of the bag, or rather the words printed there, are no indication of the quality of the flour contained in them.

I propose now briefly to make the following inquiry: Are patent flours what they were some ten years since, or do they not much more resemble the straight grades of that date, and is not this decline of quality largely owing to the want of some standards of measurement?

When a young man starts out on the voyage of life he naturally builds his hopes on the future—the glories of his life lie there; but a man reaching the meridian of life is very apt to think that the glories of his life lie not so much in the future as they do in the past. The good old times we often hear people speak of are gone, but whether we should call them good old times or not is a question.

There is no doubt that our feelings in these matters are governed very largely by natural sentiment, and possibly some friends may think that my idea of the degeneration of American flour is largely sentimental. I am, however, very desirous of treating this practical question in a thoroughly practical way, and am anxious to guard myself against all sentimental fancies. Is there, then, any general deterioration in the quality of American flours? I say there is, but I confess I am not armed at this point of my paper with a lot of scientific details that would absolutely prove my contention. I have to trust to my own and the judgment of many experienced men in our trade, as well as to many others in the flour trade, whose opinions I have carefully canvassed, and whose evidence is pretty conclusive that a deterioration, and a serious one, has taken place. I will just give two short quotations from the May number of the *Miller* as samples of the

evidence that could be produced:

"There is no doubt," (says a Mark Lane flour factor of wide and long experience) "that American Patents are not what they were. In the days when we first received those flours the percentage of extraction was 30, 40, 50, or at the highest 60. I believe that to-day in the States there are high-class patents of 40 per cent still made and sold; but as regards the British, and more especially the London market, the percentage is 65 at the best. We get patents at 75, 80 and even 90 per cent. perhaps the mean lies between 70 and 80. The fact is there are many American flours now sold as 'patents' which a few years ago would have been classed as straight grade."

Mr. Charles Pillsbury, in an American technical journal, also says that he is quite ready to admit that within the past two seasons the quality of Minneapolis Patents has been lowered. In the last heading of my paper I aimed at showing an erratic alteration of the qualities of different marks of flour, the secret for which is only to be found in the wilful alteration of the grading for purely selfish purposes.

Under this heading I am trying to show, and I think my evidence proves it pretty conclusively, that there has been a generally falling off in the standards of quality of American flour. How can this be accounted for? I am quite sure, as bakers, we do not wish it. Possibly our desire for cheapness may have something to do with it; but the principal reason, to my mind, is the want of some standards of measurement of quality. It is generally admitted that British milled flours have decidedly improved. Then why this deterioration of American flour? The cause must be looked for in the desire to increase profits. American flours have won their way into general use by sheer force of merit. Circumstances have certainly favored them, and I desire personally to see them maintain their standards of quality rather than allow any degeneration to follow. The last clause of my question is so closely linked to my third heading that I will discuss them together. It is: "Is it not possible to set up some standards of quality and compel the Americans to import their flour graded according to such standards, branding their bags with the grading of flour contained therein?"

There is little doubt but that this last heading is the most important we have discussed in connection with this subject—important, because, if we can give a favorable reply to the question asked, it makes

reform practicable, and I need not say how useless it is to plead for reform unless we show that it is not only desirable but thoroughly practicable.

The solution of the whole matter, then, revolves around this question: "What are the difficulties, then, we have to face?" It may be that our scientific friends can lend us some practical assistance in settling the problem. Having laid bare a grave source of loss and annoyance to the trade, must we come to the conclusion that we have no remedy?

"For every evil under the sun,
There is a remedy or there's none.
If there is, then try to find it.
If there's none, then never mind it."

Looking closely into this subject, the difficulties in the way of reform do not appear so formidable as they may appear from a mere surface view of it. What is there to prevent the Americans importing their flours graded to five or more standards of quality, say, for example, First Patents, Second Patents, First Bakers, Second Bakers, Low Grade? Now, suppose the Board of Trade had taken this question in hand, and that it had been determined by an Act of Parliament, or by a clause inserted in an existing Act, that American flours should be graded into these five classes.

The next question would be what standard of quality should be imposed in each class? A First Patent should be a flour whose percentage of extraction should be, say, 25 per cent., a second patent should be, say, 60 per cent. of extraction; and so on.

Five classes of flour would give ample room for all useful competitive purposes, and yet be so distinct that there would be little or no difficulty in maintaining the different standards.

I am quite aware that a 1st Patent Kansas flour would not be the same as 1st Patent Minnesota flour. Nature has blessed that vast continent not only with plenty, but also with great variety, even in the kinds of wheat grown. Winter wheat and Spring wheat also give us different kinds of flour. I do not desire to see these varieties of flour lessened. I am no believer in rigid uniformity. But I think the standards of measurement laid down, or some other standards equally effective, should be rigidly applied to these different classes of flour. The dislike of our countrymen to anything in the way of compulsion, even in the regulating of the supply of food from America, or any other foreign country, would undoubtedly present the chief obstacle to any fixing of quality, more particularly in the present state of the political world. But giving Americans, as we

do the right to send us the manufactured article free from all duty, surely we have the right to lay down our own regulations as to how we shall receive it.

On the other hand, we usually find when a reform is demanded with no uncertain voice, the difficulties in the way of that reform have an unaccountable way of disappearing. It is the divisions in our own ranks, added to our want of enthusiasm in the cause of reform, that prevent the Legislative giving us what we want, and what we feel to be necessary to the mutual interest of bakers and millers, as well as to the interests of the general community.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I feel that in introducing this subject of the compulsory grading of American flours to the Conference to-day, I am conscious of treating my subject very crudely; neither have I pursued it as fully as its importance warrants. As I said in the early part of my paper, to a large extent I am breaking up new ground. Possibly on some future occasion I may have something further to say on the matter, and meantime I trust others will give it their full consideration. If I have only succeeded in calling attention to a subject of great interest and of considerable importance to the trade generally; if I have only roused some interest in one of the future problems of our trade, I shall be well repaid for the little trouble I have taken in preparing this paper, and for the honor and privilege of reading at this Conference. I very sincerely thank you.

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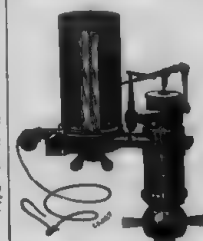
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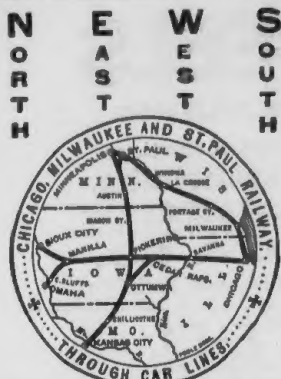
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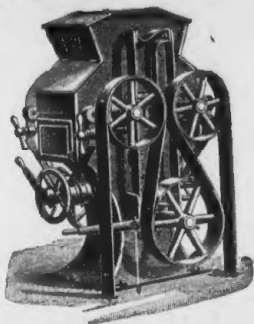
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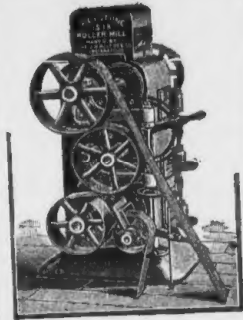
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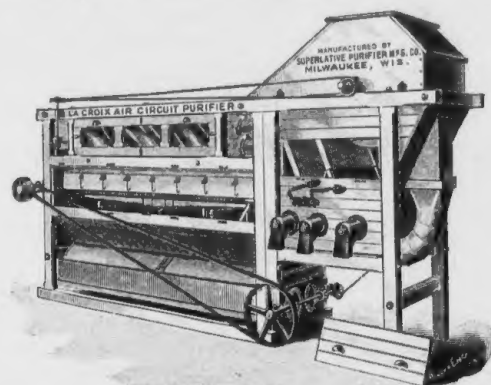
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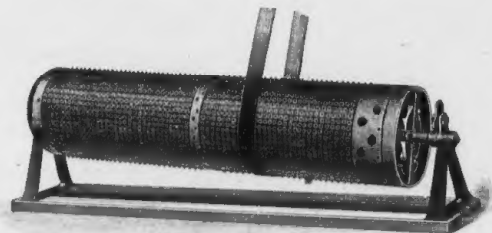
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